

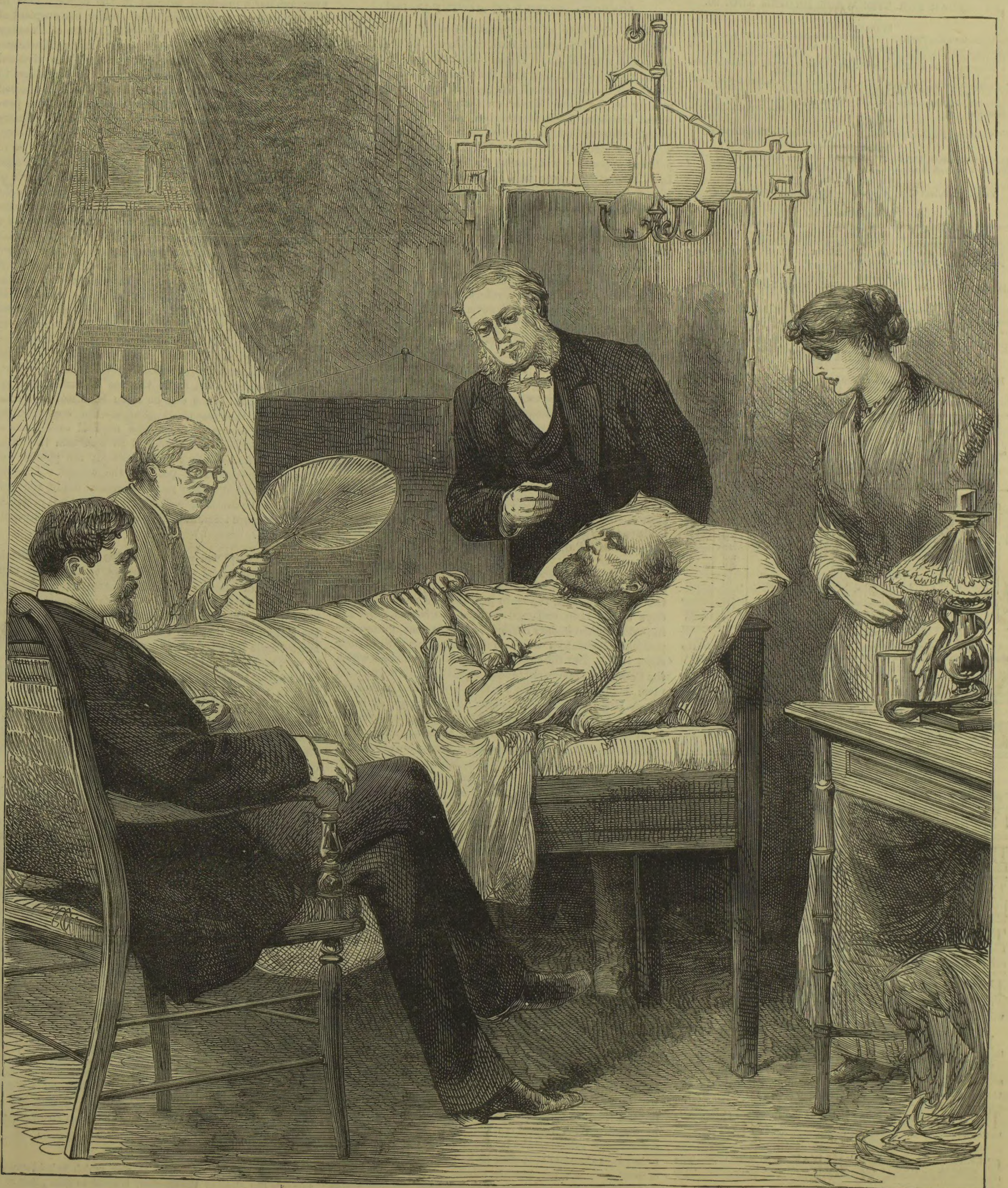
# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2204.—VOL. LXXIX.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1881.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6<sup>d</sup>.



PRESIDENT GARFIELD LYING WOUNDED IN HIS ROOM AT THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON.—SEE PAGE 146.



## BIRTHS.

On June 27, the wife of George P. Malcolmson, of Woodloch, of a son.  
On the 4th inst., the Hon. Lady Le Marchant, of a son.  
On the 7th inst., at Rutland Villa, Highbury New Park, London, the wife of E. D. Greig, of Melbourne, of a son.  
On the 26th ult., at Bangor Castle, county Down, the Lady Clanmorris, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 30th ult., at St. Mary-in-the-Boltons, Kensington, Charles Tennant, Esq., of Hyeres, France, to Marion, only child of the late William Hanson, Esq., C.E., of Adelaide, South Australia.  
On the 9th inst., at St. Paulinus, Crayford, by the Rev. J. M. Fuller, Vicar of Bexley, assisted by the Rev. Herbert Wilson, brother, and the Rev. Edward Haddock, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, Robert Henry Wilson, Bengal Civil Service, son of the late Robert Wilson, of Dublin, to Isabella Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Captain Francis C. Jackson, of the Staff Department, Bengal, and niece of John Flower Jackson, of Bourne Place, Bexley.

## DEATHS.

On June 20, 1881, at Graaff Reinet, the colony, Samuel Alfred Probert, J.P. for Cape Colony, formerly M.L.A., and late Transkei Commissioner.  
On the 5th inst., at 15, Blackheath-terrace, Blackheath, O. P. Moller, aged 17.  
On the 4th inst., at Oporto, John Fleuriot Delaforce, Esq., for over forty years the friend and representative of Martinez, Gassiot, and Co., in that city.

\* \* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 20.

SUNDAY, AUG. 14.	
Ninth Sunday after Trinity.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Canon Walters, Vicar of Pershore; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Duckworth.
Morning Lessons: 1 Kings x. 1-25; Romans xi. 25. Evening Lessons: 1 Kings xi. 1-15 or xi. 26; Matt. xxiv. 1-29.	St. James's, noon, probably Rev. George Mathias.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. W. Eyre; 3.15 p.m., Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. W. B. Duggan.	Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. V. H. Stanton.
Monday, Aug. 15.	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. W. B. Duggan; 7 p.m., Rev. C. J. Martyn.
Yachting: Royal Albert Club, Southsea (two days); Rhyl Regatta.	
Tuesday, Aug. 16.	Regatta: Burnham, Essex. Races: Egham, Stockton.
Moon's last quarter, 4.57 p.m.	
Humane Society, 3.30 p.m.	
Wednesday, Aug. 17.	Yachting: Solent Club; Yarmouth. Portsmouth Corinthian Club. Buxton Horse Show.
Thursday, Aug. 18.	Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, born, 1830. College of Physicians, Bradshaw Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. Poore on the Nervous Affections of the Hand).
Friday, Aug. 19.	Yachting: Yarmouth and Freshwater Regatta; Isle of Purbeck Club.
Alexandra Park Races.	Clitheroe Agricultural Association Show.
Saturday, Aug. 20.	Yachting: Royal Dorset Club, Weymouth; Thames Valley Sailing Club; Plymouth Corinthian Club.

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE  
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.			
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	
July	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.	
	24	29.790	63.5	55.2	64	10	70.9	57.6	SW. SSW.	323	0.010
	25	29.746	57.9	43.1	60	8	65.9	51.6	WSW. SW.	288	0.000
	26	29.631	59.4	47.4	67	7	68.2	52.9	SW. WNW. N.	260	0.030
	27	30.019	55.0	45.6	72	6	68.2	50.3	NW. WNW. N.	104	0.000
	28	30.130	56.6	42.2	57	6	72.2	44.2	N. SSW.	259	0.280
	29	29.961	63.0	51.6	68	7	71.0	56.2	SSW. WSW.	313	0.010
August	30	29.794	61.2	57.5	88	10	67.7	56.9	SW. SSW.	255	0.250
	31	29.505	59.0	53.2	98	10	67.2	58.0	S. SW.	409	0.060
	1	29.754	61.2	50.0	68	8	71.9	50.2	WNW. S. SE.	57	0.200
	2	30.009	61.1	49.1	66	8	71.9	55.3	NNE. WNW.	94	0.000
	3	30.226	61.2	55.6	83	8	70.7	50.9	WNW. SW.	243	0.000
	4	30.251	65.3	56.5	75	4	79.4	57.4	WSW. SSW.	167	0.005
	5	29.962	68.1	56.2	67	1	81.6	51.1	SSW. S.	190	0.000
6	30.110	61.3	47.8	63	6	71.6	55.0	WSW. W.	227	0.000	

\* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

FROM JULY 24 TO JULY 30.									
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.790	29.746	29.631	30.019	30.130	29.961	29.794	29.505	29.754
Temperature of Air	63.5	57.9	59.4	55.0	56.6	63.0	61.2	59.0	61.2
Temperature of Evaporation	55.2	43.1	47.4	45.6	42.2	51.6	57.5	53.2	50.0
Direction of Wind	SW.	WSW.	NW.	NW.	N.	SSW.	SW.	S.	WNW.

FROM JULY 31 TO AUG. 6.									
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.754	29.782	30.085	30.217	30.302	30.050	30.034		
Temperature of Air	61.2	63.0	63.3	63.2	64.3	71.2	63.7		
Temperature of Evaporation	50.0	57.0	56.2	58.9	61.0	65.2	59.0		
Direction of Wind	WNW.	WSW.	NNW.	SW.	SW.		WSW.		

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 20.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 47	5 7	5 27	5 47	6 10	6 30	6 55

**BRIGHTON EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class**  
Train from Victoria 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon; from London Bridge 10.25 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

**BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR**  
Trains leave Victoria for Brighton every WEEKDAY at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and from Brighton at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays 10.45, and from Brighton at 8.30 p.m.

**THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY**  
SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at Clapham Junction.  
Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea (including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion).

**PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE.**  
VIA NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.

DAY SERVICE—Every Weekday Morning.  
NIGHT SERVICE—Leaving Victoria 7.50 p.m. and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. every Weekday.

FARES—London to Paris and back—1st Class, 2nd Class.  
Available for Return within One Month.  
Third-Class Return Tickets (by the Day Service), 30s.  
A Through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versa.

Powerful Paddle-Steamers with excellent cabins, &c.  
Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

HAVRE.—Passengers booked through by this route every Weekday from Victoria and London Bridge, via Littlehampton, every Monday and Wednesday.

**TICKETS** and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 3, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; and at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.  
(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

**GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE.—The**  
SUMMER SERVICE OF FAST TRAINS is now running to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Walton-on-the-Naze, Weyles (for Clacton-on-Sea), Harwich, Dovercourt, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Southwold, Hunstanton, and Cromer.  
Two Months' Fortnightly, and Friday or Saturday to Monday (First, Second, and Third Class) Tickets are issued by all trains to the above stations at reduced fares.  
For full particulars, see small handbills.  
London, August 13th. WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

## ST JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

**MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.**—The oldest established and most popular entertainment in the world, and THE ONLY RECOGNISED MINSTREL COMPANY IN EUROPE, comprising Fifty Artists of acknowledged eminence.  
EVERY NIGHT at Eight. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, Three and Eight.  
Great and sterling success of Wallis Mackay and E. Warren's Aesthetic Skit, DA DO DUM.

**THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.**  
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS. EVERY EVENING at EIGHT. Doors Open at 7.30. Director and Musical Conductor, Mr. A. Gwynllym Crowe. The FLORAL HALL, communicating with the Theatre, is ILLUMINATED by ELECTRIC LIGHTS, and is used as a Lounge and Promenade, where SMOKING is PERMITTED. PROMENADE, ONE SHILLING. Box-Office open, Ten to Five.

**FOLLY THEATRE.**—Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. L. Toole.—SUMMER SEASON (under the Management of Mr. Carlton).—IMPRUDENCE, an unequalled success.—EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a New and Original Comedy, in Three Acts, entitled IMPRUDENCE, by A. W. Pinero. Preceded, at 7.30, by HIS LAST LEGS. Mr. Carlton, Mr. Leonard Royle, Mr. Clifford Cooper, Mr. A. Wood, Mr. A. Redwood, Mr. G. L. Gordon, Mr. Hugh Moss, Mr. W. H. Gilbert, and Mr. Edward Righton; Miss Compton, Miss Emily Miller, Miss Laura London, and Miss Kate Bishop. Musical Director, Mr. Barrow. No booking fees. Acting Manager, Mr. F. Cavendish Macdonnell.

**DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.**—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION"; "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1881.

Although the date of the prorogation of Parliament cannot, even in this second week of August, be absolutely fixed, the usual Mansion House banquet to her Majesty's Ministers is a visible sign that the event is not far distant. Nearly all the members of the Cabinet accepted the hospitality of the Lord Mayor on Saturday last, and the Prime Minister, Lord Hartington, and Mr. Bright delivered speeches which, though in no way sensational, were very significant. Even Mr. Gladstone's strongest political opponents will hardly grudge the eulogiums of Lord Mayor M'Arthur and Lord Hartington upon him who, during this trying Session, has exhibited such matchless eloquence, fertility of resource, grasp of details, and untiring patience, as will shed increased lustre upon a statesman whose name "will ever be enshrined in the hearts of the English people." The main interest of Saturday's proceedings, however, centres in a prophetic forecast. It has become imperative that ample time shall be devoted next Session to a reform of the procedure of the House of Commons. To prevent the collapse of Parliamentary government—"that great instrument upon which the prosecution and defence of all our interests depend"—"adequate measures," said the Prime Minister, must be taken. Lord Hartington, also, expressed the hope that the recess might be devoted to maturing "those reforms which are necessary to restore the House of Commons to its ancient efficiency." And further, Mr. Bright, in the course of his impromptu speech, pointed out some of the specific reforms required—such as shortening the stages through which bills now pass, the adoption of the cloture in some modified form, and more vigorous measures for punishing obstruction. In this concurrent expression of opinion on the part of three responsible Ministers of the Crown, we have a pledge that a strenuous effort will be made next year to put an end to what Mr. Gladstone described as "Parliamentary paralysis."

The Upper House spent two short evenings last week in roughly and seriously mutilating some of the clauses of the Irish Land Bill, the main principles of which had two days before been endorsed without a division. In the important amendments carried by varying majorities, our patrician legislators were, no doubt, acting within their strict rights. But the expediency of making changes which the Commons are sure not to accept and the Lords not to insist upon, is open to question; for it is not desirable that the Upper House should give colour to the charge of being "an aristocratic trade union." Whether the Conservative peers intend to insist upon the vital alterations they have made in the bill, or have committed themselves too much to the impetuous leadership of the Marquis of Salisbury, or meant only to utter an emphatic protest against a measure which, in their view, impairs the rights of property, will be seen in a few days. Their action has not been unanimous; as in the amendment to the ninth clause, which infringes the Ulster tenant-right, and was carried in the teeth of the objections raised by some Conservative peers, though only by a majority of forty-seven. There can be little doubt of the ultimate fate of this amendment, as well as of some others.

On Monday the House of Lords read the bill the third time, after a polite assurance from Earl Granville that the Government would consider with the greatest care the amendments which his fellow-peers had thought it their duty to make. The result of the deliberations of the Cabinet was made known by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on Tuesday. Mr. Gladstone, as was anticipated, met the suggestions of the Upper House in a conciliatory spirit, but with a jealous regard for the principle of the Bill, which, on the part of the Government, he showed himself determined to maintain intact. Several of the amendments were agreed to, some of them with slight, but not unimportant, modifications. It is not needful that we should trace the course of the discussion in detail. With regard to clause 7, Lord Salisbury's amendment, relieving the landlord from the disability of going into Court except after he had demanded an increase of rent, was rejected, but Mr. Gladstone expressed himself as favourable to a suggestion made by Mr. Brand, which was in the nature of a compromise, and which Mr.

Gladstone hoped it would be in the power of the House of Lords to adopt. Before these pages are in the hands of our readers, the Bill will be back again in the House of Lords, and speculation as to its fate will speedily give place to certain knowledge. We may, therefore, confine ourselves to the remark that the prospect of a struggle between the two Houses does not appear to be very serious. It will probably end in the disappearance of many of the Lords' amendments, and in the acceptance of such as do not conflict with the principles that underlie the bill, and with the engagements into which the Government have entered. But the absence of passion on either side, unless we accept the exaggerated wrath of the Parnellites, augurs a reasonable compromise and a pacific arrangement when the delegates of the two Houses are brought face to face in the Painted Chamber.

Some people will have seen with misgiving that, though Parliament has not yet risen, the season of annual congresses has already commenced. But, whatever may be said of the British Association and kindred bodies, everyone has a practical interest in the deliberations of the assembly of medical men which, under the auspices of Sir James Paget, closed its sittings in London on Tuesday last, and has brought together so many illustrious disciples of Esculapius from all parts of the civilised world. Sooner or later, everyone must have recourse to the skill of the physician, and all therefore will be rejoiced to hear, on the authority of the chairman, that the progress of medical science has been most extraordinary during the last half century. On no subject is an exchange of views, on the part of experts, better adapted to be of general practical advantage, and there can be no doubt that the public at large will ultimately reap the benefit of the papers read and the discussions that took place in the International Congress referred to. In the wider aspects of medical science, the philosophical investigations of a Bastian, a Pasteur, or a Lister as to the germs of epidemic diseases, promise novel if not startling results; for truly it may be said of those contagious disorders which are engendered by parasites that the knowledge of a disease is half its remedy. Having, by means of an artificial vaccine, made cattle and sheep proof against splenic fever—a murrain which has been terribly destructive on the Continent—Professor Pasteur reasonably asks whether such a remedy may not be applicable to all kinds of virus, even in the human frame. The discoveries in the department of surgery, such as in the use of anaesthetics, are familiar to all. What can be more beautiful and complete than the ingenious process—the compensating balance—by means of which the medical attendants of President Garfield were enabled to ascertain the exact position of the assassin's bullet without the painful and dangerous operation of probing the wound. May we venture to hint that the recent Congress ought not only to enlarge the limits of medical knowledge, but make the profession more tolerant of free investigation and diversity of practice?

The dynamite war projected by the Fenian incendiaries of America is in its present aspects, on the whole, more comical than alarming. These worthies are holding a convention at Chicago, and would fain have the world believe that there are thousands of affiliated societies in the Union, that they are hatching diabolical plots on the largest scale for the destruction of British cities and ships of war, and that by such expedients they are on the point of bringing the hated Saxon on his knees. It is averred that, in addition to the ten infernal machines seized at Liverpool—perhaps intended to be seized—some seventy more have found their way into England, and that Fenian emissaries are ready to use them with deadly effect at the fitting time. All this would be very disquieting if we could believe it. But, in point of fact, the Irish-American Revolutionists are a little too ostentatious in their plots. They affect secret sessions, but all their proceedings ooze out. When we read that the delegates number more than a hundred, we are naturally prepared to discover that the conclave is divided into two factions, that there are spies in the camp, and that the leaders are quarrelling over the custody of the Skirmishing Fund of some £20,000 which they have extracted from the pockets of credulous Irish Americans. But for the trial at Liverpool last week, when two Fenian desperadoes were convicted for attempting to blow up the Townhall of that city—the chief miscreant being sentenced to penal servitude for life—we should be disposed to regard the whole affair as a sorry burlesque. It is certain that this incendiary movement is regarded in the United States with almost universal indignation and disgust, and that the Washington Government are ready to put the law in force, so far as it can be made operative. The very friendly relations between the two countries—more cordial now than ever—is our best safeguard against the cowardly conspirators, of whom the convict M'Grath may be taken as a fair type; and we may rely with confidence upon the vigilance of our American cousins in preventing the shipping of deadly explosives in the ocean steamers that carry them and their families across the Atlantic.

The Ministerial Whitebait Dinner, which is held annually towards the close of the Session, is fixed to take place at the Trafalgar Hotel, Greenwich, on Wednesday next.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The International Medical Congress has come and is gone. Looking at the prodigious development within recent years of medical journalism in all languages, and at the vast mass of volumes which annually issue from the press treating of all the "ologies" connected with medicine and surgery, I fail to see what direct benefit can accrue to the cause of science through a convention of Medical Talk. But the social advantages of such a re-union are self-evident. The doctors, who are certainly the hardest worked, and in many cases the most inadequately remunerated, of all professional men, have surely as much right to a late summer outing as the archaeologists, the Domestic Economists, and the Social Scientists; and the splendid welcome extended in the British metropolis to the delegates of International Medicine will be recorded as one of the most gratifying features of the feverishly brilliant season of 1881.

It is impossible to please everybody. I have found that out from long and painful experience; and I am afraid that to a certain class in the community some of the transactions of the International Medical Congress will excite emotions of anything but a pleasurable character. At the final meeting of the Congress, and at the recommendation of the physiological section, a resolution to the following effect was put and carried:—

That this Congress records its conviction that experiments on living animals have proved of the utmost value to medicine in the past, and are indispensable for its future progress; that accordingly, while strongly deprecating the infliction of unnecessary pain, it is of opinion that, alike in the interest of man and animals, it is not desirable to restrict competent persons in the performance of such experiments (Cheers).

Mark the cheers; and remember that one of the most shining lights of the Congress had already, in an eloquent speech, vindicated the practice of vivisection, and vindicated the memory of the illustrious William Harvey, who, as is well known, was ardent in the pursuit of experiments on the bodies of living animals.

So was Sir Christopher Wren. I read in the quarto "Memoirs," by James Elmes, pp. 30-1, "In his ardour for philosophical pursuits, he is allowed to have been the author or discoverer of injecting liquors into the veins of animals, which Bishop Sprat calls 'a noble experiment,' exhibited by Wren at the meetings at Oxford, and thence carried into Germany, and published abroad, no doubt by the treachery of Oldenburg." Sir Christopher himself, in a letter to Sir William Petty (the founder of the great house of Lansdowne), Cromwell's Surgeon-General in Ireland, writes:—"The most considerable experiment I have made of late is this: I injected wine and ale into the mass of blood in a living dog, by a vein, in good quantities, till he became extremely drunk . . . it will be too long to tell you the effects of opium, scammony, and other things which I have tried this way. I am in further pursuit of the experiment, which I take to be of great amusement, and what will give great light to the theory and practice of physic."

I spoke just now of the prodigious advances made by medical journalism in our times. I have been glancing over the first volume of the *Lancet* for 1828-9, "by Thomas Wakley, Surgeon." The following, extracted from the opening "Address to Readers of the *Lancet*," has a healthy polemical ring about it:—

We stated about this time last year that as Medical Journalists we had no opposition, still less any competition, to contend with; but that, although we find no literary competitors, we had an abundance of enemies whose malignity was one of our strongest claims to the support and confidence of our readers. Early in the month of October, however, an opposition to this journal was attempted; if, indeed, that term can be applied to a contemptible imitation of our plan, seasoned with an outpouring of vulgar and malignant scurrility directed against private character.

"Thomas Wakley, Surgeon," and subsequently M.P. for the borough of Finsbury, was undeniably a hard hitter. The skill which, in his hospital student days, he had acquired as a "dresser" did not desert him in his maturity, and the number of "dressings" which he administered to some of the most eminent medical contemporaries in the columns of the *Lancet* excites the wonder and admiration of the reader of the earlier volumes of that remarkably able publication. At present there must be nearly a score of weekly and monthly journals and periodicals devoted to medicine; and the editors and contributors are, of course, a Band of Brothers.

I have received many letters either fiercely or mildly reproaching me for not knowing anything about the late Rev. Mr. Hawker and his poems. I have only to remark that one cannot know everything; that of contemporary English poetry I am profoundly ignorant; and when I have a yearning to read verse I read Chaucer, Spenser, Milton, Dryden, and Quarles; Byron and Shelley; Dante and Victor Hugo. I have no ambition to become an inmate of St. Pancras work-house yet awhile; and the poor man who spends his time in reading contemporary versifiers is in peril of falling into pauperism.

I gather, however, that the late Rev. Mr. Hawker was a gentleman of great and varied talents; that he was the Vicar of Morwenstow, Welcomb; that he was an able and agreeable writer, poet, and antiquary, and an advanced theologian; and that late in life he relinquished the Church of England, and died a Roman Catholic. His poems, I am told, are much appreciated in the United States, and are warmly admired by Mr. Longfellow.

But I have always thought that some little good always accrues to letters at large by a frank confession of ignorance on the part of a public writer; and the "Hawkeriana" has led to the publication of a curious "note and query" in the *Clifton Chronicle* of Aug. 10. A writer in a metropolitan contemporary cited "the oft-quoted" verse from a poem by Mr. Hawker:—

And shall they scorn Tre, Pol, and Pen,  
And shall Trelawney die?  
There's thirty thousand Cornish men  
Shall know the reason why;

adding that this ballad (on the arrest of the Seven Bishops)

was written by Mr. Hawker in 1824, and that the refrain was quoted by Lord Macaulay in his "History of England" as from a genuine west-country ballad of the last years of the seventeenth century. But it is pointed out in the *Clifton Chronicle* that Macaulay wrote—"The people of Cornwall, a fierce, bold, and athletic race, among whom there was a stronger provincial feeling than in any other part of the realm, were greatly moved by the danger of Trelawney, whom they revered less as a ruler of the Church than as the head of an honourable house." The distinguished historian proceeds to say, "All over the country the peasants chanted a ballad, of which the burden is yet remembered—

And shall Trelawney die; and shall Trelawney die?

Then thirty thousand Cornish boys will know the reason why.

The miners from their caverns re-echoed the song, with a variation,

Then twenty thousand underground will know the reason why.

"Lord Macaulay (I continue to quote the *Clifton Chronicle*) says, in a foot-note, 'This fact was communicated to me in the most obliging manner by the Rev. R. S. Hawker, of Morwenstow, in Cornwall.'" The *Chronicle* concludes: "If the ballad in question was chanted all over the county by Cornish peasants and miners in 1688, it is perfectly clear that it could not have been written by Mr. Hawker in 1824; and if it were, and he communicated the fact as stated to the noble historian 'in the most obliging manner,' why, then Mr. Hawker was guilty of something like a literary fraud." Fraud is a harsh word. Let us say a "Chattertonism." Possibly Mr. Hawker was ambitious to have his name mentioned, *coûte qui coûte*, in Macaulay's "History."

Mem.: I remember now, that there was a paper anent this "Shall Trelawney Die?" ballad in one of the early numbers of "Household Words," of which I do not possess a set. Try the volumes for 1851-2.

Precisely at the time when large numbers of London householders are complaining of the insufficient supply of water the New River Company have been prosecuting eleven occupiers of houses at Hoxton for causing the water of the company to be wilfully wasted. The defendants lived, it is stated, in a district where there was a constant supply, and each house was furnished with a "spindle valve fixed upon the cistern pipe; and this, when not opened by a connecting wire, prevented all waste." The inspector of the company found that the wire had been tied down by driving a nail into the wall, and such a course, it was alleged, would cause in twenty-four hours a waste of 13,000 gallons. The prosecution collapsed, owing to formal evidence of the defendants being the occupiers of the houses not being forthcoming.

Now it is a very thoughtless and almost a wicked thing to waste water. The New River Company, during our brief but torrid summer, kept up an unbroken supply. The grateful remembrance of this circumstance will incite me to pay this very afternoon, and with cheerful alacrity, my water-rate. Still, it is clear that if all the twelve thousand and odd householders who are clients of the New River Company were systematic water-wasters the supply, when another "spell" of torrid weather came, would soon run short.

At the same time, we are all bound, I think, to support a most useful and beneficent institution, of which the main object is to cause water to flow without stint, and without a drop of it being wasted. The secretary of the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountain and Cattle-Trough Association, whose offices are at 111, Victoria-street, Westminster, writes me that his society is urgently in need of funds; and that the drinking-fountain and cattle-trough movement has already done wonders to alleviate the sufferings of dumb animals and to promote habits of temperance among the working classes. This, I learn, is the only agency for providing free supplies of water for man and beast in the streets of the metropolis. Seventy-five new troughs and fountains have been erected during the past year; the total number now at work in London is four hundred and fifty-nine troughs for animals, and four hundred and sixty-two for human beings; and the aggregate of humanity and brutes who are annually enabled to quench their thirst "free gratis and for nothing" is estimated at the enormous total of two hundred and fifty millions.

In re "Flirtation." I am indebted to "F. W.," a medical correspondent, for a very interesting communication respecting that which I ventured to qualify as "a hybrid and effeminate word." My medical correspondent refers me to the following passage in an essay by Lord Chesterfield in the *World* (No. 101, Dec. 5, 1754):—

Even in common conversation, I never see a pretty mouth opening to speak, but I expect, and am seldom disappointed, some new improvement in our language. I remember many expressive words coined in that fair mint I assisted at the birth of that most significant word Flirtation, which dropped from the most beautiful mouth in the world, and which has since received the sanction of our most accurate Laureate in one of his comedies.

My correspondent does not know in which of Colley Cibber's plays the word Flirtation occurs; and, so far as I am concerned, life is not long enough for the making of a voyage of discovery in the Cibberian Sea. But every man has his Boswell; and there may be exhaustive students of the clever fribble whom Pope has pilloried in the "Dunciad," and Swift has gibbeted in the "Birthday Ode, by Titty Tit, Esq.," appended to the Voyage to Liliput. But whose was the "loveliest mouth in the world," from which, according to my Lord Chesterfield, the word "Flirtation" first dropped. The beautiful Molly Lepel's?

There were strong men before Agamemnon. That remark, unless I am very much mistaken, has already been made on innumerable occasions in and out of season; but I was reminded of it while reading an odd story purporting to have been published in a Frankfort paper, and setting forth that the majority of the Court Company of the Duke of Meiningen felt bitterly humiliated during their stay in this country at

being quartered in "a mansion" in the Seven Dials in the midst of an *entourage* of costermongers' barrows, gin palaces, fried-fish shops, and establishments for the sale of sheep's heads. Here, according to the Frankfort paper, they were "contracted for" at the certainly not extravagant tariff for board and lodging of five shillings and sixpence a day, all round.

How much truth, or the contrary, there may be in this story I am sure I do not know. I am not aware of any "mansions" in the Seven Dials; but there are plenty of roomy and inexpensive hotels for foreigners in the adjacent Soho. But reading in Cassell's "Old and New London" the history of that formerly unluckiest of all London theatres, the St. James's (its luck has changed now, I hope, for good), I noted a lively description of the invasion of the British metropolis by a German lyrical company a little more than forty years ago. The name of the St. James's was changed for the nonce to "the Prince's," and new entrances were made for her Majesty and the Queen Dowager through Mr. Braham's private house. The German company, headed by their director, Herr Schumann, duly arrived in London; and the procession of carriages and baggage-waggons containing the stage dresses, decorations, and "properties," resembled, according to the *Era* of the period, "a troop of soldiers rather than a troupe of actors. It was, indeed, more like a military than a Thespian corps." The Teutonic invasion of 1840 was the reverse of a successful one.

I went on Friday last to the interment, at Norwood Cemetery, of a very old and esteemed friend, a worthy and in many respects a remarkable man. This was the late Mr. Christopher Pond, of the well-known firm of Spiers and Pond, refreshment contractors. You may ask me what there can have been exceptionally remarkable in a long career of catering for the hungry and thirsty needs of the railway travelling, restaurant frequenting, and hotel patronising public, and making a very large fortune thereby; and this was what the late Mr. Pond and his surviving partner, Mr. Spiers, have done during a period of some sixteen years. But to this I answer that Spiers and Pond, dating from the period of their first arrival from Australia, effected a radical revolution in the system of supplying, managing, and what the Americans term "running" refreshment buffets, and thereby conducted, in an almost incalculable degree, to the comfort and convenience of the public. You should be at least five and thirty years of age to be able to institute a fair comparison between the dingy, poverty-stricken refreshment-rooms of the past and the handsome, sparkling, well-provided buffets of the present day—buffets which we undeniably owe to the skill and enterprise of Spiers and Pond.

The late Mr. Pond was first made known to me, late in the year 1865, by my lamented friend Mr. E. P. Hingston, author of "The Genial Showman," who was very anxious that I should see what the firm (then recently arrived from Australia) were about to do gastronomically with the railway arch at Ludgate terminus. That arch was the beginning of their fortunes. But I was off at the end of '65 to the wars; and, what with the Italian campaign of '66, a Spanish revolution or two, and the Paris Exhibition of '67, I did not return to England for two whole years. When I returned I found that Spiers and Pond had accomplished their social revolution in the way of improved refreshment-rooms.

There was a great gathering of railway magnates, of journalists, and members of the dramatic profession at the cemetery on Friday to pay the last tribute of respect to one who, estimable in every relation of life, was one of the kindest and most charitable of men that I ever met with. To no tale of suffering and distress did he ever turn a deaf ear; and he leaves many mourners among the widows and orphans whom he has succoured. I esteemed him very highly, and am truly sorry for his loss.

Water! Water everywhere! The perturbed spirit of the New River Company may rest now; for "the rain it raineth every day," at least we have had within the last week a somewhat too liberal allowance of weeping skies to be pleasant. How impartially it poured last Friday, from four until ten p.m. The pelting rain in particular prevented the Hall of the Society of Arts in the Adelphi from being so well filled as it should have been on the occasion of the public meeting of the members and friends of the Trade Guild of Learning, presided over by the Earl of Rosebery. Indeed, but for the unflagging spirits of the noble chairman the rain would have cast a damper on the proceedings altogether. But Lord Rosebery made a capital speech, and so did Mr. Thomas Burt, M.P., and others; and Professor Ware read an encouraging report on the efforts of the Guild to assist the cause of technical education by the delivery of lectures, both of an amusing, an edifying, and a technical or demonstrable character. But, if the Trades Guild of Labour is to go on and prosper, its interests must be supported by the working men themselves. The Trades Unions must take Trades Learning up if we are to rescue our workmen and artificers from the body and soul-crushing influence of beer and skittles, only periodically enlivened by a fierce war about wages with the employers.

Again, the pitiless rain damped, but did not altogether quench the brilliance and gaiety of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts's grand garden party at Holly Lodge, Highgate, a *fête* held in honour of the International Medical Congress. The distinguished medicos, native and foreign, came in their hundreds. So did the British aristocracy, and a host of ladies in ravishing toilettes. There were military bands and string bands; there were refreshment tents galore; there was the gracefulest of welcomes from the noble hostess and Mr. Burdett-Coutts; but, unfortunately, there was also the rain. It rained "cats and dogs," and all the cats had nine times nine watery tails a piece.

G. A. S.



SKETCHES AT THE RYDE REGATTA.  
SEE PAGE 146.



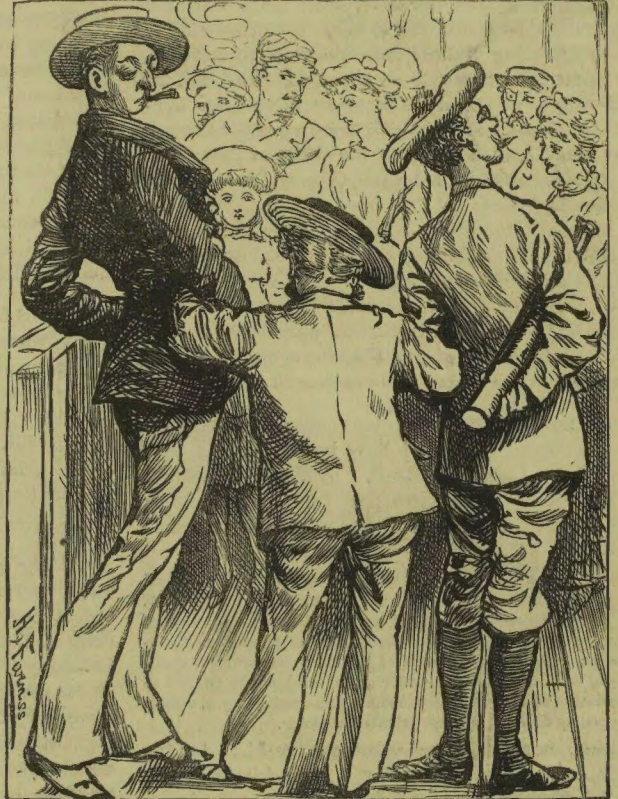
A DEAD CALM.



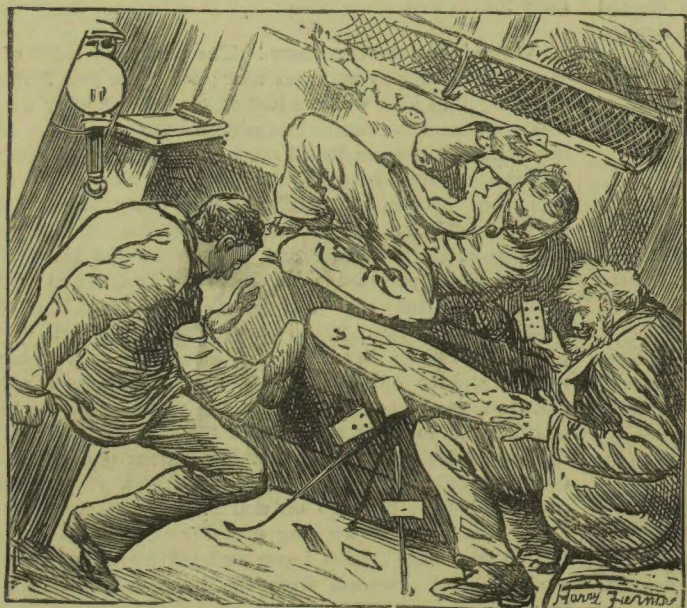
THE GRAND STAND.



"FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD."



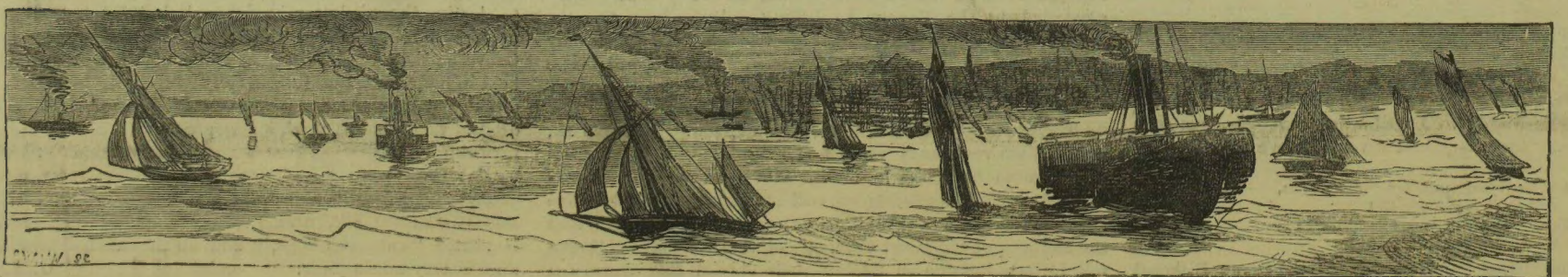
DOING THE PIER.



PLAYING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

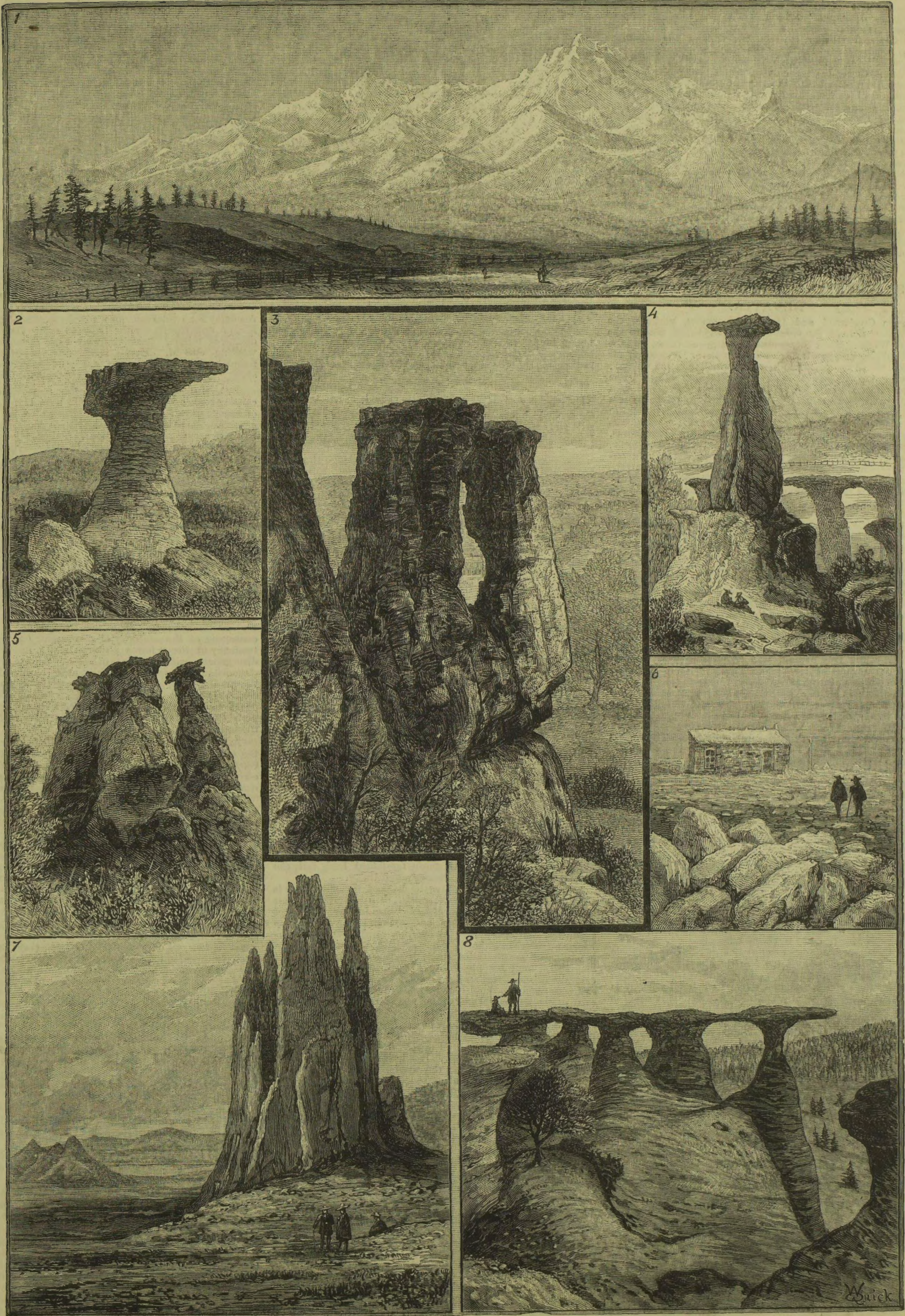


THE WIND-UP.



SCUDDING HOME.





1. Pike's Peak. 2. Vulcan's Anvil, Monument Park. 3. View on the "Divide," between the streams of the Platte and the Arkansas. 4. In Monument Park.  
5. In Monument Park. 6. Government Signal Station House, Pike's Peak. 7. In the Garden of the Gods, Manitou. 8. In Monument Park.



## PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

We sincerely rejoice to learn, by the latest telegram from Washington at the time of this writing on Wednesday, that the esteemed President of the United States is in the way of being restored, steadily and rapidly, through an approaching moderate period of convalescence, to entire health. The slight fever which had been occasioned, since the latter days of last week, by a temporary obstruction of the discharge of "pus" arising from the internal suppuration, is now stated to have quite subsided. "The bullet-wound is now entirely healed, and the discharge only takes place through the incisions made by the surgeons." Our front-page Illustration, which represents President Garfield lying on his bed in the White House at Washington, attended by the surgeons and physician and a female member of his family, will remind many readers at a distance from that scene of anxious watching, and of considerable bodily suffering, that he has passed through a severe ordeal, and that there has been a narrow escape from death—a death which all civilised humanity would have profoundly deplored, as that of President Lincoln was deplored, in Europe not less than in America, when he fell a victim to the insane wickedness of assassination. We earnestly hope that this may be the very last of such monstrous crimes in the history of Christendom; and that social opinion will at length be roused to inflict a sentence of the most vehement scorn and detestation not only upon those who would perpetrate, attempt, or conspire murder in any political cause, but equally upon those who dare, by tongue or pen, to approve of the dastardly deed.

## SKETCHES AT RYDE DURING THE REGATTA.

Between Goodwood and the grouse comes, perhaps, the pleasantest time of the year, when all the world flies to the Isle of Wight. Then Cowes puts on her gayest dress, and the hotel-keepers and landladies of Ryde rejoice. A passion for the sea, we all know, is born in every British man and woman; and everyone who owns a boat or has ever been on board one assumes a nautical air and carries a telescope in place of a walking-stick. The Ryde Regatta, which we celebrate this week, is not quite so fashionable as the great social gathering held at Cowes, but for the genuine yachtsman its attractions are greater. The entries for the races are more numerous, the prizes are more valuable, and the competition is keener. But apart from the racing there are other pastimes and occupations—sometimes serious enough—for the visitors during the Ryde week. Take, for example, the group assembled "on the stand" at the end of the pier. A race is being sailed, but does anyone there care much about it? The Eton boy and his sister are intently watching the fish in the water below; the two girls beyond them are calmly sitting with their backs turned to the scene of the struggle, and are at present engaged in conversation with the tall man in front of them. The group of older men at the end of the stand do not seem particularly engrossed in the race; and, as for the tall fair girl in the foreground, she is simply oblivious of the fact that there is such an institution as the Commodore's Cup. Not so the intensely nautical amateur seaman in front of her. From the crown of his glazed hat to the soles of his yachting-shoes his dress is meant to tell of a life on the ocean wave. His enthusiasm as he points out the flying yachts is attracting the amused attention of the others; while it is palpably boring the oblivious young lady behind, who declines to look through the telescope which he holds obligingly on his shoulder. And yet, though his stature is not great, and he seems somewhat of a fresh-water sailor in spite of his elaborate "rig out," he may be a much more eligible *parti* than the tall handsome man at whom the lady is looking. Will she stoop to the telescope and conquer?

In a dead calm everything is absolutely idle. The smoke of the two cigars rises slowly and lazily into the clear sky. The mainsail is flapping monotonously, and the girl—the only one of the party who has the energy to stand up—is just touching the tiller with the tips of her fingers. With her two companions, each selfishly immersed in his novel, she seems to find the dead calm rather dull. A slight squall, either of wind or temper, would be a relief—and such things often come unexpectedly.

Now we meet again our old friends of happy memory, Brown, Jones, and Robinson, "doing the pier." One may safely hazard a guess that not even the fiercely seaman-like Brown is a yacht owner; and though he may possibly be an experienced craftsman, his yachting has probably been confined to a steam roundabout. The most accurate dress could not make Jones, with the cheroot in his mouth, look anything but what he is; and as for Robinson, with the knickerbockers, he appears to have come down from town on a bicycle, and to have qualified for Ryde by buying a telescope.

Far from the madding crowd's—not in this case—ignoble strife, at a pleasant spot off the Mother Bank, a little picnic party are enjoying themselves. Three cutters have started for a run round the island, and our friend the Eton boy is watching them with the liveliest interest. His elder sister is better engaged—possibly making running on her own account—and Papa has apparently been quarantined in the neighbourhood of the luncheon basket. He does not seem to be enjoying himself much. Let us hope the racing-yachts will, when they come round again, give him a view of as exciting a finish as the famous one when the Arrow beat the Mosquito by the length of a mopstick lashed to her bowsprit, and Lord de Blaquiere's America was hopelessly beaten.

The three ardent gamblers in the cabin of a twenty tonner in a squall are decidedly "playing under difficulties." Which of them has the irresistible hand which some one always claims to have had when an accident occurs? In any case, the old gentleman on whom the table is falling seems to be in luck's way, for all the money is going in his direction.

At the wind up we are all ashore again. If the wind has held, the yachts have passed the mark boat, the prize has been won, and the excitement for the day is over. All the pros and cons of the race can now be discussed, and the question of what might have been if a topmast had not sprung, or if a spinnaker had been set sooner, can be argued at length. But the gun is about to fire, and the signalman, with that promptitude which yachtsmen so much prize, is standing ready to haul down the club burgee. The sun is setting, and nothing remains but to go home to dinner, and then to dress for the ball which appropriately terminates the invariably successful week of the Red Squadron.

To eastward and to westward now speed the many yachts away in the evening twilight; some, no doubt, if fixtures do not clash, to earn fresh laurels or again to meet defeat at the Western Yacht Club Regatta at Plymouth; or it may be to seek a more distant field of honour at the popular meeting of the Royal St. George's Yacht Club at Kingstown. Let us hope before they left Ryde that all those little tender matters which, as we saw, distracted the attention of several couples of spectators during the racing, have been satisfactorily

settled; and that Brown, Jones, and Robinson are safe on their way home, to talk till next season of the glories of Ryde Regatta.

## SKETCHES IN COLORADO.

The American State of Colorado, situated as it were astride the Rocky Mountains, looking eastward to Kansas and Missouri, and towards Utah, Nevada, and California on the western side, is a marvellously diversified region. Its variety of grand and picturesque natural scenery is not less remarkable than the prodigious abundance of mineral riches, of gold, silver, and lead, more especially, which has been spoken of in our former notices of this subject. To the south of Denver, the State capital, and about 700 miles west of Kansas City by railroad, is the district of Manitou, where an undulating plain, elevated from 6000 ft. to 7000 ft. above the sea-level, gives place to a labyrinth of highland rocky glens, overlooked by Pike's Peak, which rises to the height of above 14,000 ft. Our page of Sketches will give some notion of the wildly fantastic appearance of the rocks within a very few miles of Colorado Springs, a large town built since 1871, which has become a popular and fashionable resort of summer tourists. At Manitou, five miles higher up, there are medicinal springs, of soda and iron, which are said to be very beneficial to invalids. An hour's drive will carry the visitor either to "the Garden of the Gods," to Ute Pass, or to Monument Park; and the summit of Pike's Peak, where a meteorological observatory is established by the United States' Government, can be reached on horseback in a morning's ride. The Garden of the Gods, which is full of grotesque and enormous crags of white and red sandstone, often several hundred feet high, shaped like ruined towers and fragments of building, affords many singular aspects of seeming supernatural enchantment. Monument Park, seven or eight miles to the northward, is of a character scarcely less romantic and wonderful. The eastward views from the dividing range, between the valleys of the Arkansas and Platte rivers, are extremely magnificent; but merely to enumerate the objects of greatest interest found in this neighbourhood would require a large space.

## GROUSE-SHOOTING.

Grouse, which are exclusively British birds, are of two kinds, red and black, and they are spoken of respectively as "grouse" and "black grouse;" the shooting of the former beginning on Aug. 12, and that of the latter eight days later; whilst there is a further reprieve till "St. Partridge Day" for those in the New Forest, Devon, and Somerset. The colour of the red kind varies with locality, as also does their size, as, while they are redder and larger in Argyleshire than they are elsewhere—except in the western part of the Highlands—in Perthshire they are small and dark, for ground-birds, like some animals, assimilate their tints to that of the soil they live on; and this provision of nature for the birds' own safety is exemplified in the Yorkshire and Lowland grouse, which, being found for the most part on bare moss and stubbles, are in colour light brown, like a skylark, whilst those reared where the moors are bright and glowing, are clad in the richest reds, like the tones of the heather which serves to screen them. With the black grouse, the colour of the hen is grey; and, though they chiefly inhabit the forests of Scotland, and are found on the Yorkshire, Northumberland, and Cumberland moors, they are occasionally to be met with in the New Forest, and on Dartmoor, Exmoor, and the Quantock hills. They feed, by preference, on seeds and berries—cranberries, whortle-berries, and rush-seeds, wheat, oats, and barley; and, in winter, on juniper, birch, and alder, the tops of which they pick. A fine red bird weighs two pounds, and a good-sized black one four; and, like partridges, they both lay their eggs on the ground.

Allied to grouse are the two kinds of game called the Ptarmigan and the Capercaillie—"Capercalzie" or "cock of the woods;" the former, which is found on Ben Lomond, and the other Bens, being in the summer of a mottled grey and in the winter white, its plumage then being thicker; and, as extreme cold suits it best, it is in Sweden and Norway that it most abounds; and from there it is that we get it for the London markets, as is the case with the capercaillie. Ptarmigans are also called "white grouse," and the special flavour of their flesh is derived from the rock plants and berries they feed on. The chief places for grouse are the great Scotch moors, though there are other good shooting grounds, such as the Black Mountains in Wales, and on those far-famed Irish hills the Kerry, Wicklow, Clogheen, Negagh, and Galty.

Now, as in grouse-shooting the dress of the sportsman is of great importance, it should consist of a Scotch tweed suit of a heather colour, with shoulder leathers for the gun to rest on, stout flannel under-things, and waterproof boots; and the requisites are these:—For himself, a hard-hitting breech-loader—using No. 6 shot in the early part of the season, and No. 5 in the later—loaded cases, dog-whistle, dog-whip, belt and knife; and for his gillie, a mackintosh, dog-couples, cartridges, game-bag, and gun-cover. With respect to dogs—and with them you should have a good black retriever—whilst some prefer pointers, others like setters, and the latter are often best, as, unlike the former—which remain in the kennel till they have to go by rail—they are previously, as a rule, steadily worked, which hardens their feet and improves their wind; and there should be from a brace and a half to three brace of them, to properly range and quarter. It is best for the beat to begin on the lee side, except when the wind is high, and to work from the edge to the centre, and so follow the birds till you have killed or lost them, the gillies well aiding you by cute dodging and driving. Thus, with dogs, gillies, and guns that are well selected, you may, on fairly stocked moors, make good bags; though it is best to "tip" the shepherds, who will then put you up to those spots that are "lucky" for grouse, and thereby add to your total number.

Last Saturday evening the customary Ministerial banquet, foreshadowing the close of the Session, took place at the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor presiding. Mr. Gladstone, in responding to the toast of her Majesty's Ministers, reviewed the home and foreign policy of the Government during its fifteen months of office, and expressed a conviction that there was something to be thankful for in regard to the progress which he believed has been made towards the extension, in the east of Europe, of those institutions, and that method of government, and that more natural union under one government of races well adapted for the career of civilisation to which we must eventually look for the foundation of all stable government, and for the peace and prosperity of that quarter of the world. Lord Kimberley responded for the House of Lords, and Lord Hartington for the Commons, the latter expressing the hope that during the recess the Government might be able to devise those reforms which are necessary to restore the House of Commons to its ancient efficiency. Mr. Bright also urged that the time had come to "take steps to save the Parliamentary machine from further humiliation."

## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

Nothing could be imagined more uneventful than life at Paris at the present moment. Everywhere you see the shutters up, the signal that people have gone to the seaside to continue there the splendour and brilliancy of their Parisian life, or else—and the cases are far from rare—that they have retired to some obscure provincial retreat to economise. About the month of June Madame manages to quarrel with her maid, who is not sorry to have a chance of going down to the seaside to do "extras" in the "swell" hotels; the horses and carriages are sent back to the jobmaster; the lustre is wrapped up in gauze and the furniture in brown holland; and so off they go to the country, Monsieur and Madame, to wear out their old clothes and make up for the physical and financial fatigues of the past Paris season. About the middle of September Monsieur and Madame will return to Paris; Madame will take back her maid and recommence the round of balls and dinners and receptions. The ruin of Parisian high life is the foreign element; there are few Parisian fortunes that can compete with the inexhaustible wealth of hundreds of brilliant foreigners who have made Paris their home. Hence the necessity of economising during a part of the year, and hence the phenomenon that Paris becomes more and more empty every summer, and that the small events that do happen during the month of August pass almost unnoticed. Last Thursday, for instance, at the French Academy, M. Ernest Rénan delivered a very wittily ironical discourse on the Montyon prizes for virtue, in the course of which he developed the pessimistic doctrines already expressed in his "Philosophical Dialogues" and especially in his profound Shakespearean fantasia "L'Eau de Jouvence." But who cares to philosophise on virtue in the month of August, or in any other month? Besides, from a Parisian point of view, the Academy is a rendezvous for a certain section of Parisian high life, an opportunity for the ladies to enjoy the delight of an assault of toilets. Last Thursday both these elements were wanting, and M. Rénan's mellifluous eloquence, therefore, found no echo in the salons and boudoirs of that portion of society whose sayings and doings are reported in the gazettes.

But, you will say, are not the approaching elections causing some excitement? It would seem as if the population of France were comparatively indifferent to the forthcoming contest. There are really no questions the issue of which is likely to arouse political passions. The Royalists do not pretend to struggle; the Bonapartists are utterly disorganised, and those whom they were entitled to regard as chiefs, MM. Rouher and Haussmann, have practically left them in the lurch. In his speech at Tours last week M. Gambetta traced a kind of political programme, but the points on which he insisted are too abstract to form rallying-points for the general mass of electors. M. Gambetta advocated a partial revision of the Constitution, relative particularly to the Senate, and insisted upon the formation of a strong Governmental majority, not broken up into Parliamentary groups. M. Gambetta further insisted upon the necessity of increasing individual and municipal liberty in the Anglo-Saxon sense, and freeing the Executive and the Legislative powers from the local and party interests that now hamper their action. The way to attain this result, according to M. Gambetta, would be to adopt the *scrutin de liste*. The fact is, there is a sort of consensus of the majority of the country as to the general tendency of the reforms required by the Republic, the only divergencies being on points of measure and opportunity. This circumstance, together with the naturally calm demeanour of the French voter, seems destined to assure a singularly dull electoral period. The season at which the elections will take place, Aug. 21, the despair of the reactionary parties, and the perfect security of the Republicans, will all contribute to make the number of abstentions very large.

At Paris the struggle will present a little interest owing to the campaign of the Irreconcilables and Socialists against M. Gambetta. Owing to a bill passed during the last Session, the constituency of Belleville, which M. Gambetta has represented since 1869, has been divided and made into two constituencies. The Irreconcilables have put up a candidate in each of the new constituencies—MM. Sigismond Lacroix and Tony Revillon, who have each adopted, with additions, M. Gambetta's famous Belleville programme of 1869. In order to meet this manoeuvre, M. Gambetta has to present his candidature in both constituencies, and in a few days he will deliver an important speech, in which he will endeavour to show that he has always been faithful to the principles laid down in the programme of 1869, which he is accused of having deserted. This speech will probably be more explicit than that of Tours.

I will not attempt to enumerate all the new journals that the electoral period has brought to light—*Le Radical*, *Le Royaliste*, &c. Of new journals at Paris there is no end in ordinary times, much less on the eve of the elections. In the way of printed matter, I will rather mention a volume that is to be seen in the hands or on the tables of all the *élégantes* at the seaside and in the country. It is called "Un Mariage d'Amour," and consists of a batch of Parisian studies by the eminently Parisian author of "Monsieur et Madame Cardinal," M. Ludovic Halévy.

To-night the Comédie-Française will take advantage of the warm weather and the absence of *tout Paris* to pay a debt of gratitude to a veteran littérateur, M. Jules Lacroix, by reviving his translation of the "Œdipus Tyrannus" of Sophocles, with Membre's music to the choruses. The experiment will be interesting but, probably, not profitable.

At the distribution of the prizes at the Conservatoire last Thursday M. Got, the senior *sociétaire* of the Comédie-Française, was created Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, not as an actor, but as professor of declamation and of diction at the Conservatoire and at the Ecole Normale. The question of the "decoration" of actors remains therefore in *statu quo*.

T. C.

The Birmingham Municipality has bought about a quarter of a million tons of coals for delivery during the next two years, at present prices.

Engineering says:—A patent has recently been taken out for a means of steering a ship by electricity. The apparatus is the invention of Mr. W. F. King, an Edinburgh electrician, and was recently tried on board a steamer sailing between Glasgow and London. Its object is to dispense with a helmsman and make the compass itself steer the ship. For this purpose the compass card is fitted with an index which is set to the true course, and one degree on either side of the true course two metal contact pins are adjusted; each pin is connected to a single Daniell cell, and when the ship deviates as much as a degree from her course to one side or the other the index comes into contact with one or other metal pin. The result is that a positive or negative current flows and actuates a hydraulic apparatus which works the helm.



## THE PLAYHOUSES.

I was present on Saturday night last at Drury Lane Theatre at the first performance of the grand new and original sensational and domestic drama, written by Mr. Paul Meritt and Mr. Augustus Harris, and entitled "Youth." Let me say, to begin with, that the drama is, from first to last, intensely interesting, and that it achieved a distinct, unequivocally triumphant, and well-deserved success. About the merits of "Youth" as a production of dramatic art there need scarcely, I should say, be any embittered conflict of opinions. The authors put forward no pretensions as to their play being a work of dramatic art at all. The panorama of "Balaclava," Leicester-square does not proclaim itself to be the compeer of Dr. W. H. Russell's or Mr. Kinglake's narrative of the Crimean War; nor does the panorama of the battle of Waterloo in Westminster assume a parity of excellence with Sir William Allan's cabinet picture of the Rev. Chaplain-General Greig's Story of Waterloo. "Youth" is essentially a panoramic drama—a kind of "Rake's Progress" with a happy termination, in which vice is punished, virtue rewarded, and the repentant prodigal forgiven; but it is built more on the lines of Mr. W. P. Frith, R.A., than of William Hogarth. There is just enough dialogue to explain the purport and motive of the successive tableaux; and I have rarely seen a piece in which the ministrations of the pruning knife for the purpose of lopping off superfluous talk were so seldom required.

An inkling of the story may concisely be given. The Rev. Joseph Darlington (Mr. John Ryder) is the highly respectable Vicar of Beechley; and his only son, Frank (Mr. Augustus Harris) is affianced to his pretty cousin, Agnes Wenlock (Miss Helen Cresswell). But the Rev. Joseph, in his salad days, when he was green of judgment, had indulged in certain love-passages of a reprehensible nature with a lady of more ambiguous antecedents, named Mrs. Walsingham (Miss Louise Willes). This female, when he had sowed his wild oats, he seems to have repudiated in a very unceremonious, not to say heartless, manner; but such is the way of the world; and equally consonant is it with the world's ways that, when the Rev. Joseph had grown old and respectable, he should be extremely anxious that his son, who is an officer in the Hundred and Twentieth Foot, and is rather "wild," should sow his wild oats, especially in the direction of severing all connection with a certain very wicked young "party," named Eve de Malvoisie (Miss Marie Litton). Now it chances that Mrs. Walsingham, having acquired a large fortune by, it may be hoped, means not more objectionable than fortunate speculations in "Egyptians," comes down to Beechley with the intention of leasing a Sabine farm, or, at least, a comfortable villa residence, and ending her days there in inoffensive peace. She recognises her old flame as he is emerging from a choral service in his parish church; but the Rev. Joseph sternly refuses her proffered hand of friendship; makes somewhat ungallant remarks relating to her past career; declines to let her a house of which she is in quest; and generally turns the cold shoulder to her. Mrs. Walsingham takes her departure, in a state of great exasperation, threatening to be avenged, and to strike at the Rev. Joseph through his son Frank. This she proceeds to do by the aid of the wicked Eve de Malvoisie and through the machinations of a consummate scamp, Major Randall Reckley (Mr. Vernon), a Major in Frank's regiment. Eve de Malvoisie succeeds in cajoling the infatuated Mr. Darlington, junior, into marrying her; but she appears, at the same time, to be giving far too much encouragement to her husband's false friend the Major. Owing to her extravagance, Frank is involved in serious financial difficulties; and some very complicated bill transactions, in which he has been mixed up with Reckley, leads to his being eventually arrested on a charge of forgery at an evening party given by the fiendish Mrs. Walsingham, who is the holder of the forged bill. Of course, the real criminal is Major Reckley; but the innocent, albeit imprudent, Frank is tried, convicted, and sentenced to a long term of penal servitude. In the convict prison he wins the esteem of the deputy governor, and makes the acquaintance of a "gang-mate" (admirably played by Mr. Harry Nicholls), who has been led to the commission of crime by the extravagance of a wicked wife. As a reward for their bravery in rescuing a warder from a murderous attack on the part of another convict, Frank and his "gang-mate" are enlarged on ticket-of-leave; and they enlist as privates in a regiment bound for "the seat" of war. It is somewhat difficult to ascertain with precision where the seat of war in question is situated, and whether it is against Afghans, Boers, or Zulus that Frank Darlington and his friend exhibit such prodigies of valour. The regiment, however, happens to be linked to the Hundred and Twentieth. The villanous Major recognises Frank, who seems to have, in some manner or another, violated the conditions of his ticket-of-leave, and is anxious to hand him over to the civil power; but the officers of the Hundred and Twentieth are unwilling to identify their former comrade; his father and mother, who have come to Portsmouth to witness the departure of the troop-ship, repudiate (in a scene of deeply pathetic effect) all recognition of their son in the well set up and heavily accoutred full private of foot, who is made to fall out of the ranks for their inspection; and the "civil power" invoked by Major Randall Reckley appears to have been tumbled into the dock through the agency of Frank's ex-body servant and now fellow-private, an Irishman of the "Micky Free" pattern, played with great humour (although I prefer him as the Hebrew gentleman in "The World") by Mr. Harry Jackson. At all events, the troop-ship steams triumphantly out of the dock with Frank on board. He distinguishes himself signally at "the seat of war," obtains not only a free pardon, but a commission in his old regiment; and, completely rehabilitated, returns to England, home, and beauty, to be reconciled to his papa and mamma, to claim his affianced bride, and to bring down shame, scorn, and general catatysm on the heads of the fiendish Mrs. Walsingham, the abandoned Major, and the demonical Eve de Malvoisie (who, through the means of a convenient pocket-book, given to Frank by his expiring "gang-mate," who has been killed in action) turns out to be that luckless ex-convict's bigamous wife. So all ends happily, in a churchyard, in the snow; although I should dearly have liked to see the two female rascals and the male scamp "run in" by the county constabulary.

The tableaux constituting the scenery of "Youth" are exceptionally elaborate and magnificent. They comprise a beautiful set scene of the village church and churchyard at Beechley; the grounds of a villa on the upper Thames, which, with magical rapidity, changes to the exterior of a boating cottage; Frank's rooms, in the adornment of which *carte blanche*, it is announced, has been given to the eminent upholsterers, Messrs. Gillow; a gorgeous saloon at Mrs. Walsingham's house; the exterior of the convict prison, with a "real" wall is being built, with "real" bricks and "real" mortar, by an army of supernumeraries who look remarkably like "real" convicts; Portsmouth Dockyard and the departure of the troop-ship, as aforesaid, an almost unprecedented triumph of stage mechanism; the rocky defile in which the battle scene takes place, and the grouping and stage manage-

ment of which are more than worthy of the skilfullest tableaux of the Meiningers; and, finally, Beechley church and churchyard under snowy conditions. Minute realism marks all the costumes and appointments, on which, with the scenery, an immense sum of money seems to have been expended. The outlay, and some thousands of pounds profit to boot, will come back, I should say, to the exchequer of the Drury Lane management. I ventured to say of "The World" that, to my thinking, "there was money in it." There was. Much money. And I see quite as much, if not more, money in "Youth." The acting (of which I shall have something to say next week) was throughout smooth, efficient, and artistic; but I cannot defer one word of praise which is the due of Miss Caroline Hill for her natural, arch, and graceful impersonation of a young officer of the Hundred and Twentieth.

G. A. S.

## MUSIC.

## PROMENADE CONCERTS AT COVENT GARDEN.

The new series of concerts at Covent Garden Theatre began last Saturday, under the able direction of Mr. A. G. Crowe, who acts as musical conductor. A full and efficient orchestra is engaged, consisting of many of our best instrumentalists, led by Mr. Carrodus, and also including, among the soloists, Mr. Radcliff (flute), M. Dubrucq (oboe), Mr. Howard Reynolds (cornet), Mr. Hughes (ophicleide), and other eminent artists. Rossini's overture to "Guillaume Tell," the March from "Tannhäuser," a selection from Gounod's "Faust," and other orchestral pieces were very effectively given on the opening night, when the instrumental selection included a lively waltz, entitled "Light o' Love," composed by Mr. Crowe; pianoforte solos by Mendelssohn and Chopin, and a transcription by Rubinstein, well played by Mr. R. Rickard, and a violin fantasia, brilliantly executed by Mr. Carrodus.

The vocal music was of analogous interest, having comprised Mdlle. Elly Warnots' graceful rendering of the air "Ah! pour un jeune cœur" (from Auber's "Le Cheval de Bronze"), and the shadow-song from Meyerbeer's "Dinorah;" and more or less familiar pieces effectively sung by Madame Mary Cummings and Signor Foli.

In some of the full orchestral pieces the effect was enhanced by the co-operation of the band of the Coldstream Guards.

A special feature is the appropriation of the Floral Hall, adjoining the theatre, as a promenade and lounge, in which smoking is allowed. The decorations, and the use of Japanese lanterns illuminated by the electric light, are highly tasteful and effective, and the success of the opening performances was such as to give promise of a prosperous season.

Wednesday was announced as the first classical night.

The Promenade Concerts at Hengler's Cirque, Argyll-street, under Mr. Weist Hill's able direction, with a frequent change of programme—pathetic, humorous, and classical—continue to be deservedly successful.

An autumn season—under the management of Mr. C. Francis—was begun at the Haymarket on Saturday evening, when a so-called "comedy-opera-bouffe" was produced, under the title of "Gibraltar." It is an adaptation (by Mr. A. Murray) from "La Reine des Halles," the music by M. Louis Varney. It is needless minutely to detail the plot, which is neither very interesting nor very comprehensible. The chief humour centres in the character of the demonstrative Major Gibraltar, the father of Juliette, who is engaged to Pierre, a young stockbroker; he, however, being enamoured of Stella, an actress. Various complications and jealousies are carried through three acts, with much liveliness, if with some occasional obscurity. The music is generally pleasing, although not original, being somewhat reflective of the style of Offenbach and Lecocq. Miss E. Thorne as Rose—Queen of the Market and mother of Pierre—Miss K. Corrie as Stella, and Mr. J. Howson as the Major, were among the most commendable of the performers. The piece has been effectively placed on the stage, and was well received.

## FINE ARTS.

## ART-UNION PRIZES.

The pictures and drawings selected by subscribers to the Art-Union of London who have won prizes in the current year are on view at the handsome new premises of the society, 112, Strand. We are truly thankful to be able to say that the fortunate prize-winners have generally evinced better taste in their selections than usual. Falling as the prizes commonly do, it may be assumed, to persons who, many of them, would hardly become possessed otherwise of a work of art of value, it is really encouraging to note such improvement. The inference is that a better appreciation of what constitutes an artistic production is at length prevailing among the masses. We envy Mr. G. B. Hall, the lucky winner of the chief prize, "At Last," by A. Stocks—the picture of the return of a soldier to his lonely widowed mother, which we so much admired when it was exhibited at the Academy last year. The possessor was not only happy in his selection, but most fortunate in finding such a work priced only at the amount of his prize—£200. Other of the principal prizes are "The Naughty Boy," by C. J. Garland; "At Newark Priory, Surrey," by F. W. Hulme; "A Visit from Brother Dominic," by W. Dendy Sadler; and works by Walter Hunt, E. Duncan, J. J. Curnock, P. Macnab, Charles Smith, C. Gibbs, Haynes King, and C. S. Lidderdale.

We have already commended to our readers the publication for the ensuing year offered by the Art-Union (in addition to a chance in the annual prize distribution)—i.e., the series of five plates engraved by M. Leopold Flameng from Mr. Frith's pictorial tragedy, in so many scenes or acts, "The Road to Ruin." Never was such a guinea's-worth offered to subscribers before, and only by means of so successful and long-established an organisation would it be possible. We have no doubt that the liberality of the council will meet with due practical acknowledgment from the public.

## CHRISTMAS CARD DESIGNS COMPETITION.

The exhibitions of competitive designs for Christmas and New-Year Cards are assuming more importance than might be expected from the ephemeral purpose of such productions. To America these exhibitions owe their origin. The first held in this country took place last year at the Dudley Gallery, in response to the invitation of Mr. Tuck, the publisher. A second was recently held at the same gallery, and now a third—more noteworthy than either of its predecessors—is open (till the last Saturday of the month) at the spacious rooms of the Society of British Artists in Suffolk-street. When we say that Messrs. Hildesheimer and Faulkner, the publishers, have undertaken to give £3500 in prizes to successful competitors in this exhibition, and that the display includes over eleven hundred numbered frames, most of them containing more than one subject, it will be apparent that as a mere industry the trade in these pretty trifles must be enormous, if only periodical; and that the field whence pictorial talent may be gathered is vastly widened, if the soil

be not very deep. Fashion may clearly be a friend to Art, as it may also be an enemy. But the fashion of sending these symbolical missives at Christmas, New-Year's, or St. Valentine's Day, has everything to recommend it. All its associations, social, moral, or religious, are pleasant; while, artistically considered, it has this great recommendation, that it directs—nay, exacts—attention to the decorative employment of art, in which our school has hitherto been lamentably behindhand.

We cannot of course attempt an exhaustive review of such an *omnium gatherum*, nor would we anticipate the awards (to be made on Monday next) of the judges—Messrs. Millais, Marcus Stone, and Storey. We may, however, fairly notice, if only to mention, some of the more obviously meritorious designs—but that only from the art rather than the market point of view. The names of the exhibitors are, *bien entendu*, not yet divulged. No. 19, then, "Birds and Flowers," is minutely wrought, but hard; probably by the winner of a prize at the Dudley last year. 42, "Spencer's 'Færie Queen';" 63, "Figures and Peacock feathers"—artistic in its suggestions of colour and employment of gold; 93, "Memory and Hope"—two highly elaborated well-painted figures, reminding us of the style of Mr. Blair Leighton; 124, "Fairy Scenes"—good in design; 126, "Cupids"—sporting, with the full moon in the background: pretty fancies; 171, "Ferns and Leaves"—the ornament very well understood; 180, "Marsh and Fen;" 183, "Flowers in Bowls;" 199, "Flowers"—with good decorative background; 203, "Single figures for Valentines;" 218, "Winter Scenes"—with highly finished female figures in the manner of E. K. Johnson; 223, "Children's Picnic in the Woods"—this exquisitely dainty little group is very like the work of Miss Lillian Watt, who carried off the first prize at the Dudley last year, if we remember rightly: owning, apparently, to the influence of Frederick Walker, it would do no discredit to Mrs. Allingham; 236, "River Scenes;" 242, "Animals: winter;" 259, "Quite too too!!!!"—a humorous design exhibited under the pseudonym of "Estheticism;" 321, "Seaside Pastimes—children"—in colouring, artistic; 332, "A Dream of 'Patience'"—a large and very clever illustration of the comic opera: several of the "love-sick maidens" are charming, and the colouring is excellent; 339, "Heads—decorative"—also praiseworthy; 360, "Single figures—music"—has character; 363, "Horses—snow scenes;" 529, "Landscapes;" 441, "Scenes from 'Middlemarch' and 'Romola';" 446, "Pastoral Scenes;" 462, "Figures—the Seasons;" 484, "Children Playing;" 503, "Christmas Recollections"—admirable and appropriate; 640, "Sacred Subjects;" 669, "Japanese fans;" 763, "River Scenes"—in black and white; 919, "Children;" 936, "Old and New Year"—in a rather heavy classical style; 1027, "Flowers and humming-birds;" and 1127, "The Nativity, the Ascension."

The Oldham Corporation will erect a Free Reference Library on a large scale, as well as a Museum of Art.

Mr. Henry Harvey has finished in terra-cotta a bust of General Sir Frederick Roberts, who gave him several sittings.

The annual exhibition of the works entered for the National Art Competition will remain open to the public till the end of September in the Central Hall (first storey) of the galleries on the south of the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens. The prizes awarded are thirteen gold medals, fifty-two silver medals, 116 bronze medals, and 179 prizes of books. The Princess of Wales' Scholarships are awarded to the two female students who take the highest prizes of the year in the National Competition.

Sir Thomas Gladstone presided on the 4th inst. at the opening in the new Townhall, Stonehaven, of an exhibition of works of art and industry. Princess Christian is a patroness of the exhibition, and is also an exhibitor in the sewed work section. The art department of the exhibition includes the portrait of Mr. W. E. Gladstone by Millais, one of Sir Thomas Gladstone by Cullers, and a collection of articles from South Kensington. The exhibits ranged from knitted stockings to model engines and china plaques, the chief prize for the latter being gained by Miss Gladstone.

At a meeting on the 3rd inst. of the subscribers to the proposed Art Gallery and Industrial Museum for Birmingham, the Mayor, Alderman Chamberlain, who presided, announced that the total amount of the subscriptions already received was £6949, exclusive of the Messrs. Tangye's donation of £10,000. On the motion of the chairman, it was resolved that the funds as collected should be handed over to the Art Gallery Purchase Committee, who would be guided in their purchases by the recommendations of the Free Library Committee, and would receive valuable assistance from the Department of Science and Art at South Kensington.

## A FEW FACTS ABOUT OUR CURRENCY.

It is estimated by the Deputy Master of the Mint that out of the total gold coinage in circulation, amounting to about one hundred millions sterling, not less than 40 per cent is light to a degree which renders the coins no longer legal tender. It is to be observed, however, that a sovereign reaches this point when it has lost three quarters of a grain of its weight, worth about three halfpence. The estimated "life" of our sovereign and half-sovereign is about eighteen years. It is satisfactory to learn that although sovereigns are occasionally found which have been tampered with, our gold coinage does not, as a rule, suffer from anything but fair wear and tear. It appears that the Bank of England is accustomed to send light gold to the Mint for recoinage at the rate of nearly one million per annum. The Deputy Master considers that a systematic recoinage of our light gold has now become a matter of "some pressing necessity," and that the operation would be accomplished in about four years. The last "calling in" of the gold coin took place in 1842, when, in accordance with the Queen's proclamation, the price of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce was paid for the light gold on delivery at the Bank of England. Upwards of eleven millions sterling in light sovereigns and half-sovereigns were forwarded to the Mint for recoinage in the first eighteen months.

Owing to the fall in the market price of silver, the profit on coining silver pieces has risen since 1870 from 9 per cent to 31·34 per cent. As the Mint, however, receives back worn silver coins at their full nominal value, the net result of its coinage operations in respect of the silver pieces is supposed to be rather a loss than a profit.

From a statement of the Hon. C. W. Freemantle before a recent Select Committee of the House of Commons, it appears that the intrinsic value of our bronze money is only one fifth of its nominal value; in other words, there is a profit of four hundred per cent on the manufacture of these coins, which is necessarily a Government monopoly.

Senior Scholarships have been awarded at Haileybury College to J. K. Batten and R. B. Chapman; modern side, F. C. Young.









"THE END OF THE GAME." BY F. DADD.—SEE PAGE 150.



## THE SILENT MEMBER.

"Our legislative machine is a respectable machine; but, gentlemen, it wants mending. I do not think that any mere oiling of it will do." Thus spoke Mr. Bright in the excellent impromptu speech he made after dinner at the Mansion House on Saturday last. Most members of both Houses of Parliament will feel disposed to agree with the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster on this point, at least, seeing that the business of this prolonged Session could not be completed before the Twelfth of August. The fact that the Ministerial Whitebait Dinner at the Trafalgar, Greenwich, is fixed for Wednesday next may be accepted as a pretty sure indication that Parliament will yet rise earlier than it did last year, when her Majesty's Speech was not read till Sept. 7. A grain of comfort may be extracted from this small mercy. But it is clear that during the Recess the Government will frame a new code of rules and regulations by the adoption of which the House of Commons' garrulity, vanity, and unruliness developed of late years will, it is to be earnestly hoped, be nipped in the bud. For the orderly and prompt conduct of business in the Lower House we also need the observance of that "gentlemanly spirit" which Mr. Bright deplored the absence of in certain quarters.

Why cannot measures of avowed public utility be passed through the Lower as rapidly as they are through the Upper House? Differing though the majority of the Commons do from the majority of Peers on the main clauses of the Irish Land Bill, hon. members can hardly help admiring the quickness with which their Lordships considered the measure and introduced their amendments. Read the second time on the Tuesday of last week, the bill was altered in Committee, and read the third time and passed by Monday last. A week thus sufficed their Lordships, whereas weary months were consumed in the Commons. The firmness hidden beneath the placid demeanour of Earl Granville led him to attend the House of Lords towards the latter end of last week, albeit a severe attack of gout rendered it necessary for the noble Earl to be wheeled to his seat. On Monday the Foreign Secretary was so much better that he was able to walk to the Ministerial bench with the aid of a stick, and to wield it rhetorically on the back of the Earl of Carnarvon for delivering what may be termed a farewell, or, rather, fare-ill, shriek against the Land Bill, which Lord Portarlington, on the other hand, thought would bring content to Ireland.

The changes made in the bill by the Lords were, on the whole, considerably weighed in the balance—and here and there found wanting, it is true—by the Commons under the leadership of Mr. Gladstone on Tuesday. Mere verbal alterations were not objected to. But, at the invitation of Mr. Law, the House joined issue with the Lords, and disagreed with their amendment empowering the landlord to claim that the Court should delare the sale of tenant right void in cases where the tenant should have omitted to give notice. Ingeniously did Mr. Gladstone deal with the next amendment in the first clause. The purport of this amendment was to exclude from the operation of the bill estates on which the permanent improvements had been made by the landlord or his immediate predecessors. "If substantially maintained!" With the addition of these words, the Prime Minister was disposed, as a concession to the other House, to accept the Lords' amendment. The qualifying words were, accordingly, added; and an amendment from Mr. Parnell excepting landlords who had been compensated for such improvements by increased rent was negatived by a majority of 158—258 against 100—the Ministerialists and Conservatives voting together for the occasion against the Irish Home Rulers and the Radical members. Another amendment introduced by the Duke of Argyll—the one authorising a landlord who had bought the Ulster tenant-right custom to be recouped for such purchase at the next sale of the estate—was resisted by Mr. Gladstone, and rejected by a majority of 127—272 against 145. The next warm discussion took place on the Lords' amendment disallowing a tenant, without his landlord's consent in writing, from subdividing his holding or subletting, and peremptorily prohibiting him from building fresh houses, and from living in any tenement he had not previously resided in. On the motion of Mr. Gladstone, the disallowance of subdivision and subletting without written consent was sanctioned; but the prying and despotic prohibition was cut out by a majority of 126; and the Commons' amendment was carried by 265 against 67 votes—a majority of 198. While succeeding amendments of little moment were either agreed to or accepted with a slight change, the Government resolutely withstood the proposal to limit the tenants' compensation to a maximum of £250, and this amendment was negatived by 293 to 172 votes—a majority of 121. By majorities almost equally large were further amendments, framed in the landlord's interest, expunged from the measure; and such progress was on the morrow made that by the time these lines are read the House of Lords will, doubtless, be reconsidering the Land Bill.

The House will, it is now hoped, be spared another Bradlaugh scene until next Session. The forcible expulsion of the heterodox member for Northampton from the lobby seems to have brought about an attack of erysipelas. Moreover, on Monday, Mr. Labouchere elicited from the Speaker that the order excluding Mr. Bradlaugh expires with this Session; and the sitting member for Northampton withdrew his motion upon hearing from Mr. Gladstone that, if Mr. Bradlaugh should meet with opposition on coming to the table to take the oath next Session, the Government "would deem it their duty to consider the question with a view to the termination of the controversy." Meantime, his attention having been called to some feminine threats that escaped from Mrs. Besant on Sunday, the Premier has pretty plainly indicated that the Home Secretary is well prepared for any forlorn-hope escapade Mr. Bradlaugh may have contemplated in Palace-yard.

The Earl of Rosebery so substantially proved himself to be a friend in need to Mr. Gladstone on the eve of the General Election that it has been more than once rumoured that one of the ablest of the school of rising young statesmen would be admitted to the Cabinet. With a modesty which does him credit, the noble Earl has now taken office in a subordinate capacity, that of Under Secretary for the Home Department, Mr. Courtney having succeeded Mr. Grant Duff as Under Secretary for the Colonies.

The reason for the release of one of the honestest, if least discreet, members of the Home Rule Party was given by Mr. Forster on Monday. Mr. Dillon was liberated from Kilmainham Goal on Sunday because medical evidence indicated "that his life would be endangered by further confinement."

Sir Evelyn Wood cannot fail to be gratified at the high terms in which Mr. Gladstone spoke of his services in the Transvaal, apropos of Mr. Broadhurst's query whether this gallant officer and able diplomatist should receive a vote of thanks from Parliament.

Mr. Mundella, whose administrative abilities are usefully employed as Minister for Education, on Monday prevailed upon the House to sanction the Education Estimates. They are

approaching the dimensions of a Budget. The sum demanded for the current year is £2,683,958, as compared with £2,535,967 granted for the past twelvemonth. For this vast expenditure, the average attendance of children last year was 2,814,000, while there was school accommodation for 4,240,000; and the percentage of passes in "the three R's" was 81.2, to procure which result there are 41,426 teachers. The new code which Mr. Mundella proposed will entitle all children who have been on the school register six months to the grant; will empower inspectors to recommend additional grants to schools classified as "fair, good, or excellent;" will add a "seventh standard" for the benefit of children passing the sixth; will make the evening schools more attractive; will reduce the superabundance of pupil teachers; and provide efficient inspection by a radical reorganisation of the system and a division of the country into districts. Lord George Hamilton having elicited a general denunciation of a Mr. Goffin's conduct as master of the United Westminster Schools, Mr. Mundella was granted the large sum he asked for.

The Lords, it should be mentioned, on Monday read the second time, without division, Earl Beauchamp's considerate measure, the object of which is to procure the release from prison of the Rev. Sidney Green. As the noble Earl explained, the Ecclesiastical Courts Regulation Bill will legalise the liberation of the rev. gentleman six months after his arrest. Over three hours did their Lordships sit the same evening, the time being occupied in the discussion of the bill referred to, in reading the second time the Budget Bill of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and in enlightening the Earl of Sandwich regarding the state of the Militia.

## THE CANTERBURY CRICKET WEEK.

Five days only, from the Monday to the Friday, including both, last week comprised the programme of play arranged by the Kent County Cricket Club, on St. Lawrence's Ground at Canterbury. The proceedings on the first three days seemed rather dull, and the weather to begin with threatened to be worse than dull, but improved from day to day. An All-England Side, of which the Hon. A. Lyttelton, Mr. C. Thornton, Mr. R. Mitchell, and Mr. A. N. Hornby were the leading players, contended against the Kentish amateurs and professionals, but these were not particularly strong, in the absence of Lord Harris, Mr. Frank Penn, and two or three other notable performers of that county. They were allowed to place thirteen on the field, against eleven, for the opening match, but were easily beaten; the All-England did not lose a wicket in their second innings on Tuesday. The match between twelve of Kent and twelve of All England, on Wednesday and Thursday, had a different result; the Kentish dozen won by nine wickets, making a score of 143 in the first innings, to which the Hon. Ivo Bligh contributed 34, and Mr. Foord-Kelcey 30; while, in the second innings, Mr. F. A. Mackinnon made 39, and Mr. E. F. Tylecote, 30. There was a large company of spectators, eight or nine thousand, assembled on that day, the Thursday, which is considered the Ladies' Day, and which was favoured with delightful bright weather. The music of the Royal Artillery band further enlivened the proceedings; and we need only point to our page of engraved sketches, particularly those of "The Canterbury Belles," "A Family Group," "The Church," and "The Army," for instances of the holiday enjoyment shared by different classes of local society. There were county balls on the Wednesday and Friday nights, besides a supper to finish the week; and the amateur dramatic performers, styled "The Old Stagers," who played almost every evening, gave "The Charming Woman" and "Out of Sight," to the applause of a crowded audience. This was the fortieth annual celebration of the Canterbury Cricket meeting; and it is expected that, next year, the Australian champion players will appear on that favourite provincial ground.

## "THE END OF THE GAME."

The practice of duelling, which is now to be considered, in all civilised nations, a custom more honoured in the breach than in the observance, was obviously much fostered by the sort of gambling, with dice or cards, for stakes that sometimes involved the whole fortune of its infatuated votaries, so fatally in vogue among the men of fashion and gaiety a hundred years ago. In the novels and comedies of that period, as many readers will probably recollect, there are frequent allusions to the sudden outbreak of personal quarrels, very likely to be provoked by rash accusations of cheating, which would often change the foolish sport of prodigal gamblers into a scene of hasty bloodshed. We suppose that the habitual wearing of swords, in ordinary private society, would make this result to be far more easily brought to pass; and duelling with pistols had scarcely then come into vogue. It is a silly and wicked affair of that kind, but one in which neither of the two combatants has lost his life, though one appears to be slightly wounded, that Mr. F. Dadd, the artist, has represented here in a drawing full of character and of dramatic expression. The younger of the duellists is just now having his pulse felt by the surgeon; his left arm is bound up, and he seems to have got a scratch upon it, as an inexperienced swordsman would do, while involuntarily raising that arm to shield his body from the adversary's thrust. His countenance has a gentle, though spirited and courageous look; and we cannot doubt that he is a youth of honourable disposition, whom the other man, a hardened reprobate of middle age, has plotted to despoil of a large part of his inheritance by some fraudulent trick of the game, and who has discovered and openly denounced the scoundrelly deception. They have come out of the tavern at break of day, each accompanied by his "second," on the sands of the seashore, at some favourite watering-place of the period, where the visitors might play as high as they would in London; and, having laid down their coats, hats, and wigs, and taken off their ruffles and cravats, engaged in combat with the rapier or small sword, which was a very deadly weapon if it pierced the breast and vital organs. The elder of the two has in his countenance an expression of malignant hatred and revenge, which makes us dread the consequences if the duel should be resumed upon the verdict of the surgeon in attendance. The young man acting as second for the wounded duellist seems much inclined to take his friend's place, and to punish their common enemy with his own hand.

Sir E. Henderson, in his annual report on the Metropolitan Police Force, states that it consisted at the beginning of the year of 10,943 men of all ranks. There had been a decrease in the number of indictable offences against property. A report appended by Mr. Howard Vincent states that the Criminal Investigation Department is in very satisfactory working order.—The estimated expenditure of the Corporation in connection with the City Police force for the present year is £101,387. The commissioner, chief superintendent, surgeon, receiver, and clerks' salaries amount to £4595. The wages of the force, which consists of a superintendent, 14 inspectors, 14 station sergeants, 12 detective sergeants, 63 sergeants, and 723 constables, absorb £69,395.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bent, Robert Paul; to be Senior Curate of Holy Trinity, Windsor. Farthing, George Lax; Vicar of Leighland, Somerset. Gresley, Roger St. John; Perpetual Curate of Robarton. Morgan, John; Vicar of Denbigh. Palmes, George; Perpetual Curate of Hill Farrance. Pelham, Hon. F. G.; Rector of Halesowen, Worcestershire. Pennington, Lewis Theodore; Vicar of Englishcombe. Quennell, William; Vicar of Tring. Sherard, Clement Edward; Curate of Butleigh. Smart, Edward, Rector of Denbigh, Archdeacon of St. Asaph; Vicar of Northop. Washington, Marmaduke, Vicar of St. Thomas's, Douglas, Isle of Man; Vicar of St. George's, Tufnell Park. Whittaker, Edmund Juxon, Vicar of St. Mark's, Lyncombe; Chaplain of Magdalen Charity, Bath. Wyatt, Gerard Duke; Minister of St. John's, Highbury-vale.—*Guardian*.

Mr. Blofeld, barrister, has been appointed Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich.

The Bishop of London has discontinued for the present his attendance on Mondays at London House.

Yesterday the Convocation of Canterbury met *pro forma*, and was prorogued till Wednesday, Sept. 21.

On the 4th inst. the annual diocesan conference was held at Bangor, under the presidency of the Bishop. There was a large attendance of laity and clergy.

The Rev. Henry Montagu Villiers, son of a former Bishop of Durham, has been appointed by the Bishop of London to the living of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, in succession to the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell.

On Tuesday the Bishop of St. Albans consecrated a new parish church at Weeley, near Colchester. The new church supplants an old and dilapidated one, only the tower of which has been preserved. This tower gave the key note of the design, which is in the Perpendicular style. The total cost has been about £3000.

The Bishop of Llandaff delivered his triennial charge at Cardiff Cathedral last week. He referred to the scepticism which recurred from time to time, but he said the Church had been able to successfully combat with it, and the general feeling English society was totally opposed to the weakness of sceptically scientific men.

Upon the application of the promoter in the prosecution of the Rev. T. Pelham Dale for illegal ritual, Lord Penzance, as Dean of Arches, yesterday week pronounced Mr. Dale in contempt for not having obeyed the order of the Court to pay the costs in the case. It was also ordered that this contempt should be signified to the Court of Chancery.

The Bishop of Ely on Wednesday reopened the parish church of Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire, after restoration from the plans of Mr. St. Aubyn, at a cost of £2500. Among the principal supporters of the restoration were Mr. Astell, of Woodbury Hall, and the late Colonel Duncombe; whilst the new Rector, Mr. Watkins, formerly of Leeds, has given a great impetus to the work.

Last Saturday the Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated the new parish church of Shipbourne, Kent, situate midway between Tonbridge and Wrotham. The church has been rebuilt at the cost of Mr. E. Cazalet, of Fairlawn. The sum expended amounts to about £15,000. The organ, which cost £800, was the gift of Mrs. Marshall, and the clock tower that of Mr. Thomas Hankey. The church, which stands on high ground in a beautiful district, replaces one rebuilt by Lord Barnard, at his own charge, in 1722. The new church, like the old, was consecrated in the name of St. Giles.

## THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

At the evening session on Wednesday week of the Representative Conference at Liverpool, the question of the schools for ministers' sons was brought forward, and a debate ensued.

Next day the debate on the proposed concentration of the schools for ministers' sons at New Kingswood, Bath, was resumed. After a protracted discussion, in which Dr. Rigg, the Rev. Henry W. Holland, and others took part, a vote was taken, when it was agreed, in the proportion of three to one, that the Conference direct that the scheme for the immediate concentration of the schools at New Kingswood be carried out by the general committee. It was arranged to meet the deficiency in income by a levy on ministers and circuits.

Information was given yesterday week by the Rev. John Kilner of the progress made by Wesleyan missions in South Africa, and it was resolved that a scheme be prepared for the organisation of a South African Wesleyan Conference. It was also announced that the Missionary Committee had the subject of a West Indian Wesleyan Conference under their careful consideration, the committee being of opinion that the Methodist organisation in those islands was ripe for such a step. A large amount of business was rapidly disposed of.

Last Saturday the business was mainly of a routine character. The work of several committees was revised, and resolutions were adopted in reference to Welsh and English Methodism in South Wales. The journal of the Conference was read and formally approved. The usual thanks were voted to the friends who had entertained the ministers.

Miss Kate Lamb has been successful in an action for breach of promise of marriage against the Rev. Arthur George Fryer, Curate of All Saints' Church, Leamington, decided at the Warwickshire Assizes on Monday. The jury gave a verdict for the lady, with £1000 damages. It was stated that the correspondence between the plaintiff and the defendant was two miles and three quarters long, consisting of 900 letters, the parties having written to each other almost daily for nearly eighteen months.

Last month eighty-six ships left the Mersey with 18,652 passengers—a decrease of 8036 compared with the emigration in June, and an increase of 2367 from the emigration from Liverpool in July last year. Of the passengers 9195 were English, 122 Scotch, 1592 Irish, 7285 foreign, and there were 458 whose nationality was not ascertained. The destinations were principally the United States and British North America—for the former 14,920, and for the latter 3427 passengers.

In London last week 2242 births and 1717 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 278 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 30, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which had steadily increased in the six preceding weeks from 19.1 to 27.2 per 1000, declined to 23.4. There were 38 deaths from smallpox in London last week, and of these 27 were recorded in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospital, and 11 in private dwelling-houses. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer last week was 29.86 in. The mean temperature was 63.8 deg. being 1.1 deg. above the average in the corresponding week of the twenty years ending 1868. The mean was below the average on Sunday, Monday, and Wednesday, whereas an excess prevailed on each of the other days of the week.



## HOME NEWS.

The Dublin Corporation has agreed to increase the salary of the Lord Mayor by £1000, making it £3000 a year.

Lord Rosebery has resigned the chairmanship of the Greek Committee.

A Parliamentary return shows that the prisoners detained under the Protection Act in various prisons in Ireland numbered on the 1st instant 192.

Mr. William Henry Christie, F.R.S., succeeds Sir G. B. Airy as Astronomer Royal at the Greenwich Observatory. Mr. Christie has been the principal assistant for some years past.

A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* states that Drury-lane is so called after a Sir Roger Drury, who died in 1495, aged seventy-five years.

Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., addressed a meeting of his constituents last Saturday afternoon, and received an enthusiastic approval of his conduct.

Mr. W. A. Forbes has been appointed Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy at Charing-cross Hospital, vice the Rev. J. F. Blake, removed to Nottingham.

At the rent collection on the extensive estates of Glamis on the 4th inst. Lord Strathmore allowed his tenants an abatement of 20 per cent on the rents for the half year.

At a meeting of Irish peers, held at the residence of the Duke of Abercorn, on the 3rd inst., Lord Headley was unanimously selected to fill the next vacancy in the Irish representative peerage.

Mr. R. G. C. Hamilton, the Accountant-General of the Navy, has resigned his place on the Finance Committee of the Royal Patriotic Fund in consequence of his being unable to agree with some of the decisions of his colleagues.

A dinner was given at the Albion Tavern, on the 4th inst., to Sir Edmund Beckett, Q.C., by the Parliamentary Bar, on his retirement from practice before the Committees at Westminster. Mr. Venables, Q.C., was in the chair.

The election of a chief constable of Cheshire was held at the Knutsford Quarter Sessions on Thursday week. Major Hammersley was elected by a majority of two votes over Colonel Cope, deputy chief constable.

The value of the unoccupied land at the Blackfriars end of the Thames Embankment is stated, on the authority of Sir H. Hunt, consulting surveyor of her Majesty's Office of Works, to have risen since 1870 from £10,000 to £81,825 an acre.

The annual livery dinner of the Spectacle Makers' Company took place on Monday evening at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, the Lord Mayor presiding, and about 170 gentlemen being present.

Mr. Leonard H. Courtney, M.P., has been appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies, in the place of Mr. Grant-Duff; and the Earl of Rosebery has accepted the Under-Secretaryship at the Home Office, in the place of Mr. Courtney.

Lord Rosebery on Monday evening presided at a meeting held at the Society of Arts to obtain increased support for the Trades Guild of Learning, and to reorganise it on a wider basis. Resolutions with that object were adopted.

The season for four-horse stage-coaching shows signs of drawing to a close. The Windsor coach will be taken off the road next week, and the horses will be sold at the hammer. The new "Times," which has been running between London and Guildford, is also to be taken off, and the team sold.

A serious railway collision occurred on Monday afternoon at Blackburn. The Liverpool express for the Yorkshire towns was standing in the station, when the Manchester express dashed into it, and partially wrecked both trains. Five of the passengers were killed.

The Liverpool Watch Committee have recommended that Constables Reade and Casey, who were instrumental in capturing the men concerned in the attempt to blow up the Liverpool Townhall, be awarded £50 each, the other police constables £25 each, and the two detectives £10 each.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week—Sir J. M'Garel Hogg, M.P., in the chair—it was agreed, on the recommendation of the works committee, that the salary of Mr. Ward, the solicitor of the board, should be increased from £1200 to £1500 per annum.

The Town Council of Aberdeen have resolved to confer upon Sir John Anderson, LL.D., the freedom of the city, in recognition of his public services. On Saturday (to-day) he formally opens the library which he presented to the inhabitants of Woodside; and he will receive the freedom on Monday.

Following the lead taken by members of other trades, the furniture-makers have formed a special exhibition at the Agricultural Hall. The exhibits include not only all the things which are now considered necessary to the furnishing of a house, but some of the machinery and tools required in furniture making.

Under the presidency of Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., a meeting was held in the Cannon-street Hotel yesterday week to consider the question of the government of London. Resolutions were passed approving the principles of London Municipal Reform League, and declaring that the metropolis ought to be governed by one authority elected by the ratepayers.

There has been printed as a Parliamentary paper a copy of a petition from the Earl of Derby, Mr. Rathbone, M.P., Mr. Robert Gladstone, Sir J. A. Pictou, and others, praying for the grant of a charter of incorporation to the proposed college, to be called "University College, Liverpool," and a draught of the charter prayed for.

Replying to a correspondent, Mr. Fawcett, M.P., states that he is about to make an inquiry at once as to the advisableness of abolishing the embarrassing distinction on receiving letter-boxes. The question of abolishing telegraph stamps has, he adds, been for some time under his consideration, but he has not yet been able to arrive at any decision upon it.

Satisfactory reports were presented to the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company yesterday week, at the thirty-ninth half-yearly meeting. A 5 per cent dividend was recommended, and it was stated that the sanitary condition of the dwellings was such that the death-rate averaged only 16.7 against 23.4 in the metropolis generally.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., who was arrested on May 2 last at Limerick Junction as a suspect, has been released from Kilmainham Prison, on account of ill-health. The vice-president, the hon. secretary, and two other members of the Nenagh Land League were arrested on Saturday under the Coercion Act, and conveyed to Naas Gaol under a strong escort.

The *Edinburgh Daily Review* states that Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of New York and Pittsburgh, U.S.A., now an American citizen, but a native of Dunfermline, has intimated to the custodian of the Abbey his desire that the Crown should permit him to fill the large west window of the Abbey Church with stained glass. Mr. Carnegie has already given to Dunfermline £5000 and £8000 for the establishment of public baths and a free library.

According to the quarterly return of the Registrar-General, in the United Kingdom the births of 293,024 children and the deaths of 162,324 persons were registered in the three months ending June 30. The recorded natural increase of population was thus 130,700. The registered number of persons married in the quarter ending March 31 was 101,052. The birth-rate in the United Kingdom in the second quarter of 1881 was 33.6 per 1000, and the death-rate 18.6. The marriage-rate in the first quarter of the year was 12.1 per 1000.

The closing day of the Yorkshire Agricultural Show at Hull, on the 4th inst., was, in point of attendance, very successful. The afternoon was observed as a general holiday, and excursion-trains were run from all parts. The total number of admissions for the day was 34,000, and the total for the three days of the show was 63,000. The principal attraction of the show on the 4th was a procession of draught horses, in which upwards of 200 magnificent horses were shown, 112 belonging to the North Eastern Railway Company.

The London School Board, at their meeting on the 4th inst., discussed difficulties experienced in carrying out the bye-laws relating to compulsory attendance at school, and a copy of a report on the subject from the Lambeth superintendent was ordered to be sent to the Home Secretary. The carrying out of the Summary Jurisdiction Act was also the subject of a debate, ending in a resolution to address a memorial to other school boards inviting them to join in a representation to the Education Department. The board adjourned till Oct. 6.

It was stated at a meeting of the Hospital Sunday Fund Council, presided over by the Lord Mayor, which took place at the Mansion House yesterday week, that the total subscribed this year was £31,300. The committee recommended the payment of £27,402 to ninety hospitals and four institutions which might be classed as hospitals, and £2513 to fifty dispensaries. A sum was set aside for the purchase of surgical appliances during the next twelve months. Hints were thrown out as to the growing necessity for increased hospital accommodation in the suburbs.

Mr. Gilstrap, of Fernham Park, Bury St. Edmund's, has offered to build and present to Newark, his native town, a free public library. He proposes to vest it in the Corporation under the Free Libraries Act, and will hand it over, furnished and stocked with books, and endowed for the maintenance of a custodian, stipulating only that it shall be so managed as "to give the greatest benefit to the greatest number," and desiring that no political or religious objects of a party or sectarian character shall be promoted.

About 300 of the delegates attending the Young Men's Christian Association Conference visited, by special invitation, the country seat of Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., at Hall Place, Tonbridge, yesterday week. At a luncheon to which they were entertained in the grounds, Mr. Morley presided, and, addressing his guests, emphasised the value of Christian living as a powerful means for promoting the objects of the association throughout the world. Lord Radstock, Professor Gladstone, Dr. Moffat, and Mr. George Williams took part in the day's proceedings.

A procession of seamen, with band and banners, left the east end of London on Monday, and proceeded through the principal thoroughfares of the City to Westminster. Information was received of the visit by the police at the Houses of Parliament, and, as they did not know the object of the demonstration when the procession approached, some of the gates leading to Palace-yard were closed and the others were guarded by an extra force. The procession halted near the Clock Tower, and the spokesman said they had come there peaceably to demand fair pay for their work. As a crowd began to assemble, the leaders of the party were told that they were obstructing the traffic, whereupon they gave three cheers for the police, the band played "God Save the Queen," and the procession moved on.

The arrivals of live stock from the United States and Canada last week landed at Liverpool show a very large decrease in cattle; while, as regards sheep, there was the largest number landed this year. The quantity of fresh meat was smaller than that of the previous week. The steamers which conveyed live stock were three in number—the Montreal, with 220 cattle and 1253 sheep; the Ontario, with 188 cattle and 1259 sheep; and the Lake Nepigon, with 140 cattle and 1250 sheep. The steamers with fresh meat were as follows:—The Wisconsin, with 1360 quarters of beef and 200 carcasses of mutton; the Sarmatian, with 728 quarters of beef; the Celtic, with 624 quarters of beef and 150 carcasses of mutton; and the City of Richmond, with 408 quarters of beef and 124 carcasses of mutton; making a total of 548 cattle, 3762 sheep, 3120 quarters of beef, and 474 carcasses of mutton.

Colonel Kingscote, M.P., presided on the 3rd inst. at a meeting of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Forty-eight new members were elected, and the reports of various committees were adopted. An offer of £225 to be given as prizes for best-managed farms in connexion with the show at Reading next year was received from the Reading local committee and accepted by the Council. Mr. Charles Whitehead (Maidstone) moved that prizes for vegetables and market garden and farm fruits be offered at the Reading meeting, and that it be referred to a committee to draw up a scheme for this purpose and report to the November Council. Mr. James Howard, M.P., seconded the proposal, which, after some discussion, was adopted. On the motion of Mr. Jacob Wilson, the committee was empowered to extend the scope of their scheme to include dead poultry and poultry management.

## THE WHITWORTH SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following is the list of the candidates who were successful in the competition for the Whitworth Scholarships, 1881, with the value of each scholarship:—

Ernest Lousley, engine-fitter, Wallingford, £200; Alfred Sutton, engine-fitter, Brighton, £150; Robert W. Grace, engineer apprentice, Liverpool, £150; Archibald Sharp, engineer apprentice, Glasgow, £150; Arthur E. Wild, engineer apprentice, Manchester, £125; Henry G. Jordan, engineer, Manchester, £125; Edward Murphy, engineer apprentice, Liverpool, £100; Richard Parry-Jones, engineer apprentice, Carnarvon, £100; Samuel Richardson, draughtsman, Greenwich, £100; Arthur H. Barendt, engineer apprentice, Liverpool, £100; Charles Herbert, mechanic, Oldham, £100; Edmund J. M. Davies, engineer student, Bristol, £100; Travis Platt, millwright, Manchester, £100; William Savage, engineer, Crewe, £100; John Tyson, engineer, Liverpool, £100; Albert G. Haddock, fitter, Woolwich, £100; William Martin, engine fitter, Brighton, £100.

In the examination for the Whitworth Scholarship Prizes, 1881, of the scholars appointed in 1878, William Groves obtained first prize, £100; Thomas Mather, second prize, £60; William H. Tozer, third prize, £50; Joseph E. Needham, fourth prize, £40; Thomas Duckworth, fifth prize, £30; Zachary H. Kingdon, sixth prize, £20.

The result of the final competition was: William Groves, first prize, £200; Joseph E. Needham, second prize, £100.

## BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The Queen has contributed £25 to the fund being raised by the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society (of which she is patron), on behalf of the local relief committee in the Shetlands.

Prince and Princess Christian on the 4th inst. opened a bazaar at the Grove, near Watford, in aid of the funds of the Hertfordshire Convalescent Home, St. Leonards. The purpose is to reduce a debt of £700 that now burdens the Home.

At a meeting in Birmingham on the 4th inst., it was resolved to erect a statue to the memory of Sir Josiah Mason.

Hospital Saturday at Oldham realised £920 for the benefit of the infirmary, against £869 last year.

It has been determined to establish a benevolent fund for the relief of aged and distressed employes in the Post Office, and their widows and orphans, from the bulk of the money subscribed for a memorial to Sir Rowland Hill.

At a special meeting of the Governors of the Brompton Hospital for Consumption it was announced that the new extension building will probably be opened before the winter sets in. An urgent appeal was made for the additional income of about £10,000 a year required to maintain this addition.

The first flower show of the Shaftesbury-Park Garden Improvement Society, of which Sir Trevor Lawrence, Bart., M.P., is president, was held last Saturday afternoon. The society, which was started only four months since, has for its object the encouragement of such humble floricultural efforts as may be practicable in the tiny plots of ground dignified by the name of gardens on the Shaftesbury-Park estate.

A roll of bank-notes, value £500, was dropped into the offertory-bag at Chelmsford Church, on Sunday, with a written request that the money should be given to the Chelmsford Infirmary. On July 4 last year a similar donation was made in the same way for the Chelmsford Dispensary.

At a large public meeting, held at Twickenham on the 4th inst., Miss Elizabeth Twining was presented with her portrait, in recognition of her many philanthropic acts for the relief of the sick and suffering, including the establishment and endowment of St. John's Hospital, a valuable local institution, which was opened about two years ago by the Duchess of Teck. The munificence of the lady in Twickenham and elsewhere was referred to in terms of high eulogy by the Vicar of the parish (who presided), Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., and Lady Adeliza Manners, who performed the duty of unveiling the picture, to the purchase of which the inhabitants generally subscribed. Miss Twining stated that it had ever been her delight to help those who were unable to help themselves.

## PRIZE DAYS AT COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

A few more prize and speech days at public schools remain to be chronicled.

The annual distribution of prizes won during the past year by the students of University College School took place on the 3rd inst. in the theatre of that institution. The chair was taken by Sir Arthur Hobhouse, who presided in the unavoidable absence of the Earl of Kimberley. The Headmaster, Mr. Eve, made a statement as to the school, and read a long list of the honours gained by past and present scholars, paying a tribute of respect to Mr. Samuel Sharpe, the greatest benefactor of the school, whose death was recorded in our last issue. Sir Arthur Hobhouse then made the presentation; and in the course of a short address dwelt on the value of examinations, compared the schools of the present day with those of his youth, and contrasted the large number of prizes now given with the few there were in his day. They were then taught little beyond Greek and Latin, but now a wide range of subjects was embraced, of which they must feel the benefit even where they only acquired the rudiments.

The annual commemoration of the founders of the Royal Medical Benevolent College at Epsom was held on the 2nd inst. at the college. After luncheon the numerous guests assembled in the school-room, the chair being taken by Dr. Hessey, Archdeacon of Middlesex. The Head Master then read a list of pupils who had gained honours at the Universities, medical schools, and hospitals. Mr. Bowes had won a studentship at Christ Church, Oxford; Mr. Barber, the Gilchrist Scholarship and the Forest Exhibition, besides passing seventh in the matriculation list at London University; Mr. Savery, the Carr Exhibition and Medical Scholarship at University College. Nine of the pupils had passed in the first class in the matriculation examination at the London University. Several old pupils had attained further honours at the Universities, especially in the Natural Science Tripos; and Salter, of Lincoln College, Oxford, had obtained the Stillingfleet prize; while Mr. R. G. Scott had won the Victoria Cross in the Zulu War. Archdeacon Hessey distributed the prizes.

Speech Day at the Bath College took place on the 26th ult.; at Tonbridge, Oakham, and Beccles, on the 27th ult.; at Berkhamsted, Market Rasen, and Nuneaton, on the 28th ult.; at St. Bee's, Cumberland, on the 29th ult.; at Heversham, on the 2nd inst.; at Eastbourne College, on the 4th inst.; at Bangor, on the 4th inst.; and at Basingstoke, on the 5th inst.

Lord Aberdare, Sir Henry Layard, and Mr. John Ball will be Commissioners to represent the British Government at the International Geographical Congress which is to be held in Venice next month.

The following have been elected to the Foundation Scholarships at Sherborne School:—Nepean (St. Mark's School, Windsor), Lush (Rev. J. C. Radcliffe), Littlewood (Crewkerne School), Marriner (Foster's School, Sherborne); Southcomb, Hill, and Elsmie, already in the School. To Old Shirlburnian Scholarships:—Hancock, already in the School; How (Rev. J. J. Tuck); Houghton (Rev. L. Wickham). There were thirty-four candidates.

The Lord Mayor of London has accepted invitations to public banquets in Belfast and Londonderry.

The *City Press* says that the livery companies' lists show that there are now 7332 voters, against 7096 last year.

The following is a list, in order of merit, of Gentlemen Cadets who passed, with honours, the qualifying examination at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in July, 1881, for commissions in the Cavalry and Infantry:—J. S. Ewart, H. Daly, C. B. Balfour, H. N. C. Heath, R. B. Page, M. Brownlow, J. R. R. Ward, C. F. N. Macready, C. H. Brackenbury, H. W. Jackson, G. T. Hamilton, H. G. Brown, J. A. H. Crauford, W. H. P. Plomer, R. Dawson, J. H. Gideon and W. E. Lascelles, F. W. P. Macdonald, Hon. A. Lawley, E. G. Baylis, H. M. Welstead, J. S. Hobbs, C. M. Cartwright, G. R. C. Paul, H. H. Woolwright, D. A. Macfarlane, J. R. K. Birch, W. D. Whatman, G. Massy, L. R. Finch, F. Alexander, H. W. Laing, H. S. Hamilton, A. I. Tennyson d'Eyncourt, W. H. M. Lowe, R. S. Hunter-Blair, J. E. Lindley, B. Holloway, W. L. Jones, E. D. M. Burn, E. H. C. Wellesley, G. A. Bulkeley, J. E. Mumm, F. J. M. Edwards, L. St. C. Nicholson, W. S. Delamain, A. A. Spottiswoode, H. W. Seton Karr, A. S. Orr.



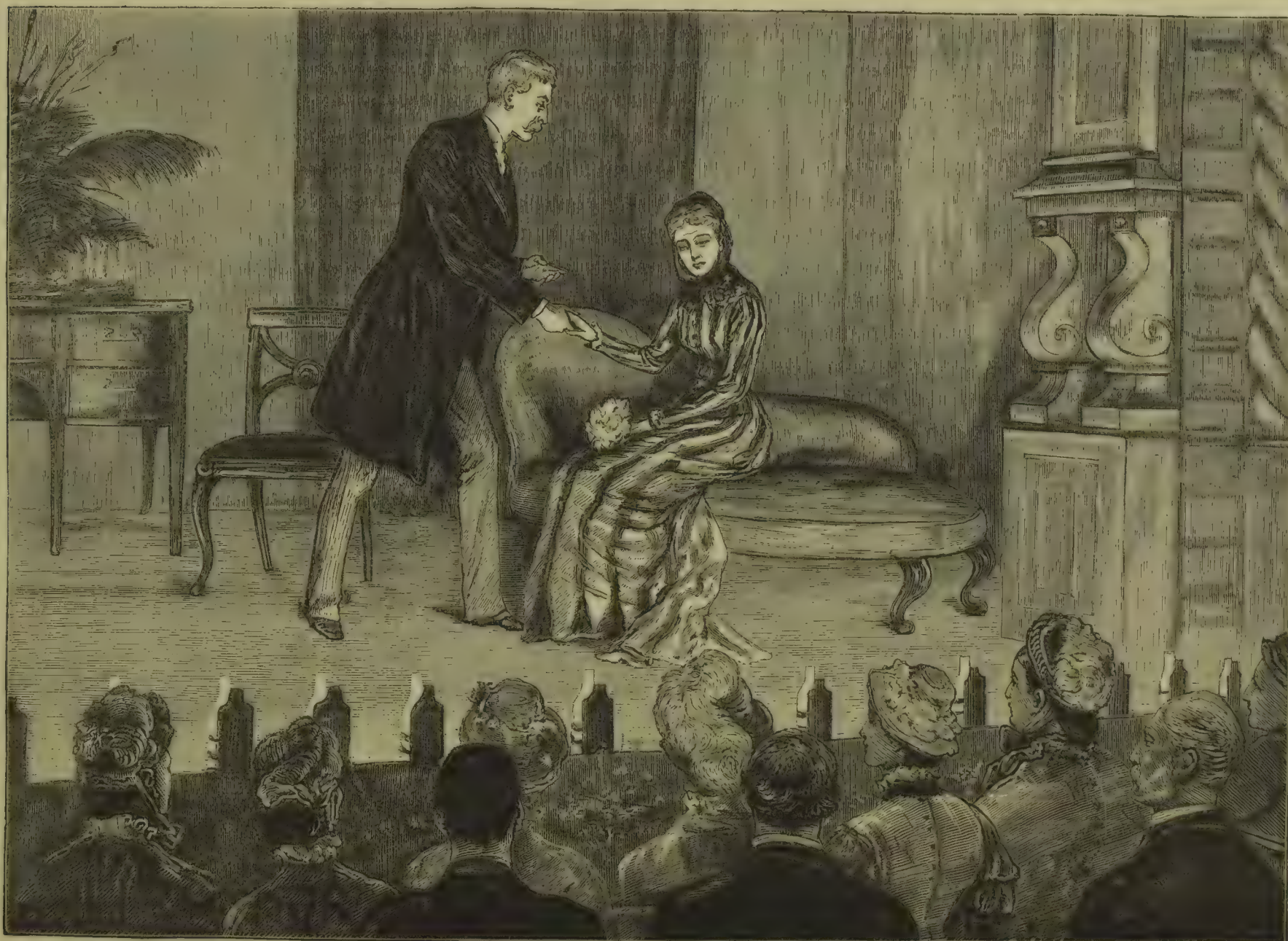


1. Arabian Shepherd. 2. Shoemakers. 3. Mauresque. 4. Pedlar. 5. Minstrel Girl. 6. Orange Seller. 7. Camping. 8. Kabyles Playing Chess. 9. Arabian Cemetery.





THE INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS AT GUILDHALL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



PRIVATE THEATRICALS IN HAMPTON COURT PALACE FOR PRINCESS FEDERICA'S CONVALESCENT HOME.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



## SKETCHES IN ALGERIA.

The condition and prospects of the French North African dominion, with the hardly suppressed rebellious disposition of its large Mussulman population, notwithstanding the easy triumph of the French arms in the adjoining province of Tunis, continue to be a subject of much political anxiety. But our purpose just now, in connection with the subject of our Extra Supplement Large Engraving, "Algerine Beggars at the Door of a Mosque," as well as those of the smaller figure-sketches and groups presented on another page, is to offer a few brief remarks upon the character of the Mohammedan races in Algiers.

The whole number of inhabitants of that large province, in 1876, was officially set down at 2,800,000, and may now probably be taken at three millions. Only 155,000 were French, 92,000 were Spaniards, and 80,000 or 90,000 were Italians, Jews, Maltese, Germans, and of other European nationalities; so that there could not be less than two millions and a half of native Mussulmans, and these rapidly increasing, opposed to not more than 350,000 foreign settlers or traders and military men. This is something like the relative proportion of the English and Dutch in South Africa to the Kaffirs and Zulus; and we learn without surprise that the French rule in Algeria has been as costly and troublesome as the British rule at the Cape and Natal. A volume by Mr. Alexander Knox, entitled "The New Playground," which was recently published by Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co., gives a rather discouraging account of the progress of administration, tested by its financial and statistical results. In fifty years since the French conquest, he thinks, it has put France to an expense of one hundred millions sterling. We have no doubt that South Africa, from first to last, has cost England above fifty millions sterling, including the expenses of seven Kaffir wars, the Zulu war, and the Transvaal wars, and the former annual charge of the Cape Mounted Rifles. Much larger French armies have been repeatedly sent into North Africa; and the estimate quoted above does not seem beyond our belief. The revenue of Algeria is far from meeting the yearly expenditure; and though, along the Mediterranean sea-front, there are many signs of good cultivation, roads and railways, seaport and inland towns, farms and plantations in a flourishing condition, these tokens of agricultural and industrial civilisation are confined to a narrow strip of European settlements. The great mass of the native people, Arabs and Kabyles, remain in primitive barbarism, and cherish a sullen antipathy to French rule, which feeling is shared, perhaps, by the Moorish aristocracy and gentry in and about the towns. They are continually suspected of plotting or desiring the outbreak of a Mussulman insurrection under some formidable Arab military chieftain from the neighbouring desert region; and it is now feared that this delusive expectation, arising from the recent exploits of Bou Amema, will cost no small amount of bloodshed.

The costumes and domestic or personal habits of different Mohammedan nations, the luxurious Moors, the pastoral or vagrant Arabs, and the Kabyle Highland peasantry, have often been described; and we need not dwell upon minute details, which are suggested by the particular subjects of our Illustrations. It should be remembered that in these ancient seats of a rich and refined Mussulman community, which formerly took toll of all the commerce of Southern Europe that sailed past the North African shore, though now sunk into decay and degradation, all is not wild and savage; the pretensions of Moorish and Arabian gentility, however impoverished, are jealously maintained. The damsels represented in Sketch 3 and Sketch 5 might have stepped out of a palace in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments; the one is a young lady, the other a minstrel girl; but they seem to know the manners of courtesy and good society. The pedlar, the shoemakers, and the orange-seller are city-street-folk of Algiers, contrasting with the rusticity of Kabyle peasants and shepherds and camel-drivers on the inland plain.

## THE MEDICAL CONGRESS AT GUILDHALL.

The entertainment given by the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress, at Guildhall, to the members of the International Medical Congress, on the Friday evening of last week, is the subject of one of our Illustrations. There were between three and four thousand ladies and gentlemen, during the evening, in different parts of the Guildhall buildings. Excellent arrangements had been made by the City Lands Committee, not merely in the great hall, but in the Crypt, Museum, Library, Law Courts, Court-Room, Council Chamber, and all the minor offices and apartments. A medallion portrait of Mr. Sydney T. Day, the active Chairman of the City Lands Committee of the Common Council, is annexed to our Engraving, which shows one or two incidents of the evening's amusements. The beauty of the decorations was in no small degree enhanced by the employment of Siemens' electric light in the Guildhall, and of the Swann light in the Aldermen's Court-Room, while the Incandescent (Maxim) and the Arc light (Weston) were used to illuminate the Library, plate-room, board-room, and corridor. A chandelier of Maxim lamps placed over the staircase leading to the Museum was fed from a Faure accumulator, exhibiting in a practical form the principle of the conservation of force. The guests on their arrival were met by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress in an improvised reception-room outside the porch of Guildhall. They were ushered into the Guildhall, which was tastefully ornamented with ferns, palms, tropical plants, statuary, terra-cotta, and vases, with a number of Beck's microscopes, exhibiting a choice collection of subjects. A bowl of gold-fish, with the electric light in the midst of them, as

shown in our Illustration, was greatly admired. From the gallery the band of the Coldstreams, under Mr. C. Thomas, performed a selection of music. In the library the band of the Royal Artillery, under Mr. Albert Mansfield, was similarly engaged, while further musical attractions were provided in the form of two concerts given in the Concert Chamber. The first was at half-past eight, under Mr. H. Weist Hill, and was performed by students of Guildhall School; the second, which consisted wholly of part-songs, commenced at a quarter past ten. A printed programme, furnished to each guest, gave, in addition to a ground plan of the building, interesting accounts of the Guildhall, the Library, and the Museum, and a catalogue of many objects of antiquarian interest which were exhibited. These included the two undated charters granted by William the Conqueror, and charters of Henry II., Richard I., and John; the City Jewelled sceptre, tendered to Sovereigns on the occasion of Royal visits to the City, and the City purse of gold and silver embroidery. Among the printed books on view were the "Deeritalia Gregorii Papæ," the "Liber de Antiquis Legibus," and the "Liber Albus," compiled in 1419, by John Carpenter, the Town Clerk of the period. All the works illustrating the history and antiquities of the Cities of London and Westminster, and the ancient maps and views of London, were displayed for the inspection of the curious, and also the MSS. and printed matter illustrating the pageants, Royal processions, and entertainments that have taken place in the City from a very early date, and early MSS. and autographs. The Museum, with its collection of Roman antiquities found within the precincts of the City, and with the Romano-British, Saxon, and Mediaeval relics, found super-imposed in regular gradation, telling the history of London in the most tangible form, required more patient and careful study than could be given that night. The exhibition which seemed to excite the most general admiration was one of gold and silver plate belonging to the Corporation and to the ancient Guilds of the City of London. This grand collection, which dates back three centuries, was admirably arranged in the Reading-room next the Library. In the Aldermen's Court-room, the Royal Prize paintings on china, by lady amateurs and artists, were shown, and proved a source of great attraction. In the loggia were models in plaster of busts of the late Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Russell, the former to be executed in marble for the Corporation.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The third day at Brighton was almost as successful as the other two, though there was no race of any special importance, and the sea fog occasionally rolled up and made it impossible to see the horses at any great distance. After two failures at Goodwood Goodness scored a very easy victory from a moderate field in the Kemp Town Plate, and, though she has proved such a disappointing filly, Captain Machell would not let her go, but bought her in at 310 guineas. There were nine runners for the Stewards' Cup, the distance of which—one mile—exactly suited Toastmaster (8 st. 4 lb.), who made a rare example of the others, of whom old Chevrone (8 st.) was clearly second best, though he was eased when pursued of the leader was hopeless. After his easy victory on the first day the Cliftonville Plate looked a certainty for Whitechapel, but he tired under his penalty in climbing the final ascent for home, and just failed to give 16 lb. to Gaydene.

Two capital days' sport at Lewes brought the Sussex fortnight to a satisfactory close, though racing on Saturday is so unpopular with many people that there was a marked diminution in the attendance on that day. There were no less than thirteen runners for the Great South of England Breeders' Stakes, but the unbeaten colt by See Saw—Peine de Cœur had shown such brilliant form at Sandown Park and elsewhere that he was made a strong favourite. He made a gallant struggle under his extreme penalty, but suffered a head defeat from Executor, who was scarcely backed for a shilling, and started at a forlorn price. Moccoco (8 st. 5 lb.) just beat Edensor (7 st. 13 lb.) for the De Warrenne Handicap; and then came the Astley Stakes, in which Geheimniss met Marden for the second time. In spite of the latter having a 10 lb. pull in the weights with Lord Stamford's filly as compared with the terms on which they met at Stockbridge, odds were always laid on the beautiful daughter of Rosicrucian, and she scored a very clever victory, as, though Marden certainly stumbled inside the distance, the result was not affected by this mishap. Marden was pulled out again for the Priory Stakes on Saturday; but possibly his severe race on the previous day had affected him, as he did not finish very gamely, and could only run a dead-heat with Lady Emily, a head behind Carlyle, a colt of whom great things were reported before he disappointed his connections so grievously at Goodwood. There was not very a bright lot in the Lewes Handicap, for which Blue Danube (7 st. 10 lb.) did not travel well in the betting just before the start, it transpiring that he had been pricked in shoeing. After his poor exhibition in the Brighton Stakes it was impossible to fancy Berzenze (8 st. 12 lb.), though he was of much superior class to his opponents; and, after running unkindly during the early part of the race, he went through his field in grand style, and won very easily indeed from The Reeve and (7 st. 10 lb.) Stitchery (7 st. 12 lb.). The County Cup resolved itself into a match between Discount and Chevrone; and, after a pretty struggle, the former beat Sir John Astley's horse for speed.

The Canterbury Cricket Week was a mere shadow of its former self this season; for though the attendance on the ladies' day was as large as ever, the other four days showed a marked falling off in this respect, and the cricket was of a very poor description, almost the same twenty-two performers appearing under a different title in each of the three matches, and reminding one strangely of a stage wing. Twelve of

Kent disposed of a tolerably strong Twelve of England by nine wickets, no one on either side making any remarkable score; and I Zingari v. England was not finished, though the club for which the Hon. A. Lyttelton (91) made the top score of the week was a long way in front in the first innings. It must be noted, however, that the "England" team contained several players who are scarcely third-rate. Turning to county matches, Notts has achieved a remarkable victory over Gloucestershire by ten wickets, and this is the first defeat that the latter eleven has sustained on the Clifton ground for twelve years. The victory was mainly due to the splendid bowling of Flowers, who got rid of eight men for only 23 runs in the first innings of Gloucestershire. The scoring on both sides was small, and, for once, neither of the Graces did much. Norfolk, for which C. J. E. Jarvis (not out, 84) batted well, and C. Tillard took twelve wickets for 60 runs, has defeated Lincolnshire by an innings and three runs.

The Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta began at Ryde on Tuesday in most favourable weather. The principal event was the race between Mr. A. B. Rowley's yawl Latona, 160 tons, and Mr. W. Jessop's yawl Florinda, 134 tons, for the club prize of £75. The course was what is known as the Long Victoria, from Ryde to the Nab Light and back to a mark boat off Cowes. The official time at the finish was—Latona, 5h. 24 min. 11 sec.; Florinda, 5h. 29 min. 27 sec. As the Latona had to allow the Florinda 4 min. 21 sec., the former won by 21 sec. In the race for yachts from 40 to 80 tons, Mr. F. W. Primrose's Raven, 60 tons, won the first prize of £40. On Wednesday the Latona won the Town Cup; beating the Miranda, to whom she had to make a considerable allowance, by 50 sec. The Florinda came in second. Another race by small yachts was won by the Fawn.

In the three days' meeting of the Grand Western Archery Society at Bath, Miss Ligh, the champion archeress in the recent Grand National, made an unequalled gross score of 840; Mr. Palaret was first among the gentlemen with a gross score of 982; Miss J. Carter was awarded the Ladies' Challenge belt with a total of 689; and Mr. Palaret took the Gentlemen's Champion Prize.

On Saturday last W. G. George ran 1000 yards in 2 min. 18 sec., at the Lower Grounds, Aston. This is the fastest time on record, and beats Myers's best performance at the distance by 4-5th sec. We hear that George, who has thoroughly recovered from his recent illness, will shortly take a trip to America, for the purpose of encountering Myers on his own ground.

The reappearance of H. L. Cortis—the ex-champion bicyclist—in the saddle, excited great interest at Windsor on Saturday. He won a mile handicap quite in his old style; and his first meeting with Hillier, who has carried all before him this season, will attract an immense attendance.

## AN ENTERTAINMENT IN HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

In aid of the fund required to establish a Convalescent Home for poor women after childbirth, which her Royal Highness Princess Frederica of Hanover, Baroness von Pawel-Rammingen, proposes to erect at Hampton Court, a performance of amateur theatricals and music, by permission of her Majesty the Queen, took place on Friday week in the ancient hall of Hampton Court Palace. That fine old hall, which was built in 1536 by King Henry VIII., was frequently used for Court theatrical entertainments in the Tudor reigns; and as Burbage's Company, to which Shakespeare belonged, was several times engaged here by command of Queen Elizabeth and James I., there is good reason to believe that Shakespeare himself appeared on the stage in this place.

The entertainment on Friday week began at three o'clock in the afternoon. The audience consisted of about six hundred ladies and gentlemen, including many persons of rank and fashion; the Princess Frederica and Princess Mary Adelaide (Duchess of Teck) were joint patronesses. As their Royal Highnesses entered the hall, the entire assembly rose to do them honour, while the band of the Military School of Music, Kneller Hall, played "God Save the Queen," in the minstrel gallery, where in old times the musicians performed during the banquets, or in the plays of the Elizabethan dramatists. The first part of the programme consisted of the overture to Rossini's "Semiramide," and "Carmen," by the band; and the well-known dramatic sketch entitled "Yellow Roses," by Sir Charles Young, Bart., in which the author himself took the part of Colonel St. Clair, and Lady Monckton that of Mrs. Peveril. These two amateurs played their parts with éclat, and one of the scenes between them is shown in our Illustration. The second part was composed of music, in which the following artists kindly gave their services:—Madame Viard-Louis, Signor de Monaco, Madame Dix Dalton, Herr Oberthür, Signor Monari Rocca, and M. Gustave de Soares. Conductor, Signor J. Samuelli. This was followed by a third part, consisting of a selection from "Faust" played by the band, and the comedy of "Tears," an adaptation by the Windsor Strollers of "Le Femmes Qui Pleurent." In this piece the parts of Gerald and Mrs. Vivian were sustained by Sir Charles Young and Lady Monckton, supported by Mr. Alban Young, Miss A. Didier, and Major Hughes Hallett in the parts of Sir Francis, Lady Ainslie, and Jean, the acting of all of whom was much appreciated. The programme was brought to a close with the National Anthem. The scene in the hall was exceedingly striking, the effect of the tapestries that decorate the walls, and the Gothic roof glittering with gold leaf, being heightened by the sunlight through the stained glass windows. The drop-scene selected appropriately represented a figure of Ioubiliac's statue of Shakespeare. The programmes were tastefully printed with Gothic type in red and black, and ornamented with an engraving of the hall.

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## THE HARVEY STATUE AT FOLKESTONE.

A numerous company from London, including some of the professional and scientific men attending the International Medical Congress last week, went down to Folkestone on Saturday, for the ceremony of unveiling a statue of William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, who was born at that place in the year 1578. The tercentenary commemoration of his birth should have occurred three years ago, but it took the appropriate form of starting a subscription for erecting the statue of William Harvey, in pursuance of resolutions passed by a meeting over which the Mayor of Folkestone presided; Dr. George Eastes, a medical gentleman of that town, being the most active promoter of this undertaking. With regard to William Harvey's personal history, all that need here be recited was given in a lecture by Canon Jenkins, and in a paper read at the meeting above referred to by Mr. Eastes. It will save the necessity of further reference to subjoin the bare facts of Harvey's career:—

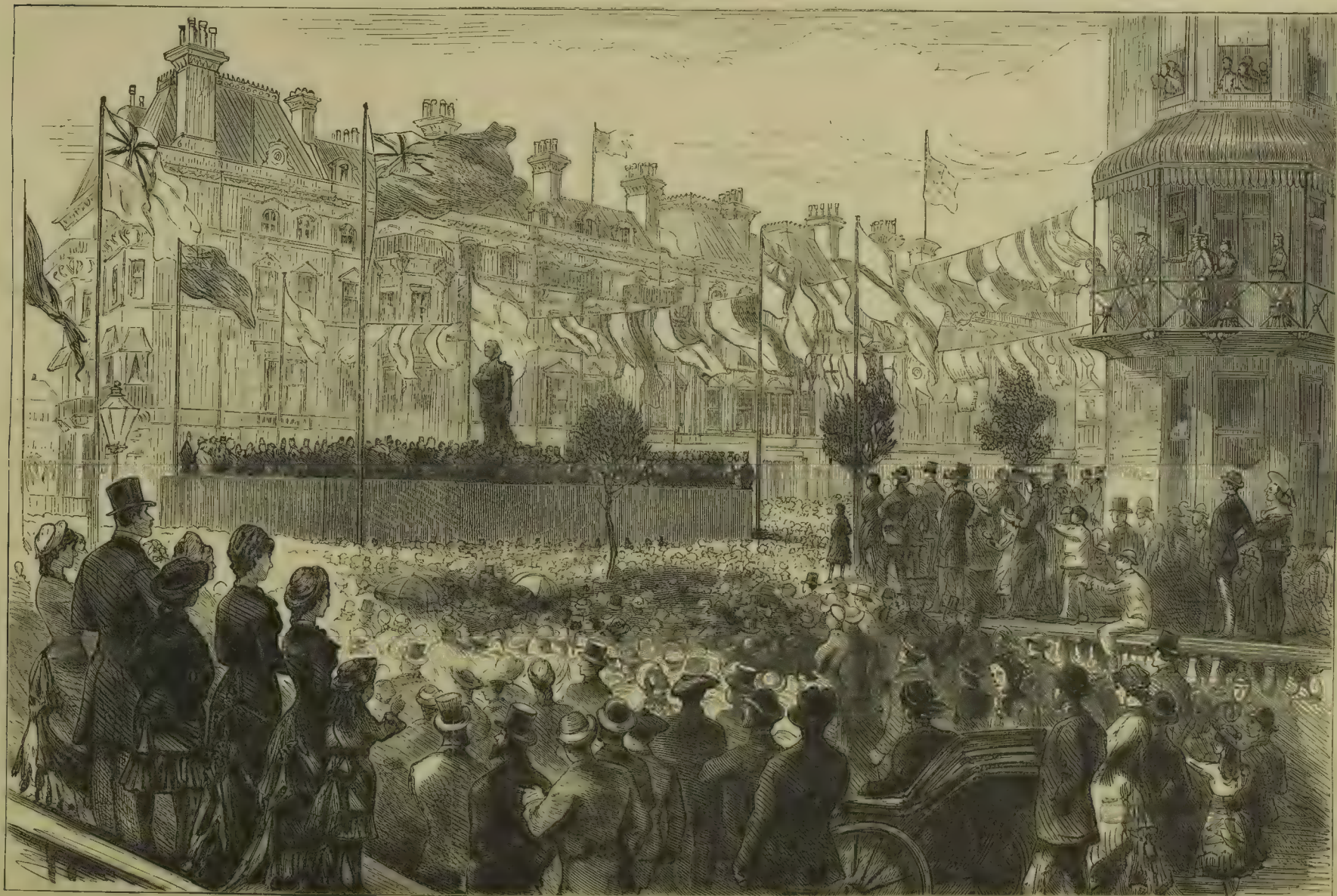
William Harvey was born in Folkestone, on April 1, in the year 1578. He was the eldest of nine children. A tradition exists in the town that the house in which he first saw the light was situate where Fellenberg House now stands. His father was a man of property, able to give his sons a good education, and start them well in their vocations. Unfortunately, the parish register of births and marriages in Folkestone begins its record only in the year 1635, when Harvey was fifty-eight years old, so that it is silent concerning him. In 1588, at ten years of age, he was sent to the Grammar School of Canterbury, and remained there until May, 1593, when (as the register of his college testifies) he entered as a scholar at Caius College, Cambridge. After three years of University life he took his degree of B.A., and quitted Cambridge. There being no medical schools of repute of that day in England, Harvey repaired to Padua, which then numbered among its professors men of the very highest renown. He spent the next five years in Italy, then obtained his diploma as doctor of physic, and returned to England; received his doctor's degree from the University of Cambridge, went to London in his six-and-twentieth year, 1604, married, and entered on the practice of his profession. At the first vacancy he was appointed physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and in his thirty-seventh year was chosen lecturer on anatomy at the College of Physicians. Early in the course of these lectures he presented a detailed exposition of his views concerning the circulation of the blood, which he repeated yearly, but which he did not publish to the world until 1628, when he was consequently fifty-one years of age. Then his celebrated treatise on the motion of the heart and blood first saw the light, and laid the foundation of modern medical science. Harvey by this time had been chosen Physician Extraordinary to King James I., and seems to have been now at the zenith of his reputation as a physician. But his professional prosperity was soon marred by his great discovery; after his book on the circulation of the blood came out he fell mightily in his practice; it was believed by the vulgar that he was crack-brained, and all the physicians were against him. Harvey's connection with the Court occupied much of his time. He was sent abroad with the young Duke of Lennox in 1630; in 1633 he accompanied Charles I. to Scotland, and was absent almost the whole of 1636, when



STATUE OF WILLIAM HARVEY, DISCOVERER OF THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD, AT FOLKESTONE.

he accompanied, as physician, an Embassy to the Emperor of Germany. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War in 1642, Harvey attended the King, "by desire of the Parliament," as he himself tells us. At the battle of Edgehill the Prince (afterwards Charles II.) and the Duke of York were committed to his care. "He withdrew, with them, under a hedge, and took out of his pocket a book and read; but he had not read very long before a bullet of a great gun grazed on the ground near him, which made him remove his station." Harvey afterward retired to Oxford, and became again absorbed in his medical studies. Charles was a great friend to Harvey. He allowed him all sorts of animals for his experiments, and took delight in being present thereat. At Oxford the honorary degree of Doctor of Physic was conferred upon him. He was made Warden of Merton College by the Royalist party in 1645, a position which he held for a year only, as the Parliamentarians retook Oxford in 1646. Harvey at sixty-eight retired to London. The second of his great works appeared in 1651. In the following year, when Harvey was regarded by common consent as the most distinguished anatomist and physician of his age, the College of Physicians placed his statue in their hall at Amen-corner, where it unfortunately perished in the Fire of London. A bust sculptured after Harvey's death adorns the theatre of the present College of Physicians; another is upon his monument in Hempstead Church. Harvey added a handsome building to the college, and furnished the library with books. The Fellows in their turn offered him the highest honour they were able to confer. In 1654 he was unanimously chosen President, but declined the honour. He settled his paternal estate, worth £56 per annum, upon the college, and founded the Harveian oration, which is still delivered annually by one of the first physicians of the day, according to the express wish of Harvey that "once in a year there shall be given a solemn oration to commemorate the benefactors of the college, and to encourage its members to search out the secrets of nature by way of experiment." Harvey died on June 3, 1657, in the eightieth year of his age, and was buried at Hempstead, in Essex.

The statue of William Harvey now erected at Folkestone is a bronze figure, eight feet high, sculptured by Mr. Albert Bruce Joy; it is placed on a granite pedestal, at the west end of the Lees, adjacent to Castle Hill avenue, facing the sea, and not far from the site of the house which was Harvey's birthplace. For the occasion of last Saturday the directors of the South-Eastern Railway Company, of whom Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., is chairman, had granted a special train to bring down the guests of the Folkestone Mayor and Corporation from London. They comprised Sir James Paget, President of the International Medical Congress this year, Professor Richard Owen, C.B., of the British Museum, Professor Albano (Palermo), Dr. Astley, Professor Bamberger (Vienna), Professor W. Braune, Professor Donaldson, Dr. Fornoni, Professor Gamgee, Mr. Barnard Holt, Sir Henry Hunt, Professor W. Littlejohn, Professor Macalister, Professor Moore, Professor Panum, Professor Quinlan, Dr. Owen Rees, Mr. Ernest Hart, Professor Rutherford, Dr. Ranking, and Dr. Sieveking. The Mayor of Folkestone, Mr. J. B. Tolpitt, with the Aldermen and Town Councillors, in their robes, and with Sir Edward Watkin and other gentlemen, met the train at Shorncliffe station; and a number of carriages were ready to convey the visitors to the inclosed space and raised platform around the Harvey statue. Dr. Eastes there



PROFESSOR OWEN UNVEILING THE STATUE OF HARVEY AT FOLKESTONE.



opened the proceedings, and spoke of the merits of William Harvey and his services to mankind, as one of the greatest discoverers in anatomy and physiology. He then called upon Professor Owen, one of the most eminent comparative anatomists and physiologists in the modern scientific world, to unveil the statue and present it, on behalf of the subscribers, to the Mayor and Corporation of the town.

Professor Owen, in his address before unveiling the statue, explained how the methods and results of Harvey's discovery have not only laid the foundation of all progress in physiology, but have been the basis of modern scientific medicine and surgery, and consequently the source of countless blessings to suffering humanity. From this point Professor Owen passed into a disquisition on the experiments and discoveries of Harvey and his follower, Hunter, showing the value of vivisection as the helpmate of surgical research and discovery, and without which we should still be in the dark ages of science as regarded the healing profession. In conclusion, he remarked that it seemed to him to be a public duty germane to the memory of the "great vivisection" to oppose a now threatened appeal to the Legislature totally to prohibit such experiments as those to which mankind was indebted for Harvey's and Hunter's great discoveries. He was prepared to prove, on all fitting occasions, the mode and degree in which vivisection imparted the power of diminishing and removing the sufferings of our fellow-men. The learned Professor concluded by presenting, on behalf of the committee and subscribers, the memorial to the Mayor and Corporation of Folkestone.

Canon Jennings offered a prayer; and, after a few words from Dr. Bowles to his medical brethren of the town, the company adjourned to the Townhall, where luncheon was provided under the presidency of the Mayor. Professor Owen proposed "The memory of Harvey," which was drunk in silence. Sir Edward Watkin proposed the health of Professor Owen, to which that gentleman responded. The Mayor next presented Professor Owen with a complete copy of Harvey's works. Dr. Erichsen proposed the health of Sir George Burrows, Dr. Simon, Dr. Rees, Dr. Eastes, and Mr. W. G. S. Harrison, who have been connected with the memorial fund. Most of the party returned to town in the evening by special train.

### A DAY IN ARCADIA.

The reader who is conversant with current allusions to the traditions of classical and romantic literature, will know what is the ideal country of pastoral virtue and happiness that is designated by the name of "Arcadia," which we need not try to identify with a district formerly so called in the geography of peninsular Greece. By just dipping into the fifth and last volume, recently published, of Mr. J. A. Symonds's learned work on the Italian Renaissance, we may see how the literary fancies of the sixteenth century were led, through a taste for the Eclogues of Virgil and the Idylls of Theocritus, to revive that charming vision of an innocent Golden Age, whose gold was the gold of buttercups and that of the centre of the daisy-blossom, when people had nothing to do but to stroll about or sit in the rural meadows, keeping an eye on their flocks of sheep, piping sweet music with a simple reedy flute, and singing of their love for one another, until the declining afternoon sun bade them go in and milk the cows. *O si sic omnia!* What a deal of strife and sin and misery would have been saved, during the last three or four centuries of modern Europe, if kings and queens, courtiers and nobles, and all the rest of the civilised world, had been sincerely content, as this once fashionable affectation pretended to be, with the harmless and wholesome pleasures of the pastoral life! Every cultivated English mind must have received some indirect touches of this poetic sentiment, which abounds in some of our greatest imaginative authors, and which is frequently acknowledged by Shakespeare. We know, too, that the agreeable diversion of playing at shepherdesses and dairymaids was practised amid the conventionalities of the age of hooped petticoats and hair-powder, in the last century, at the Court of Queen Anne and of the Georges, and by the French Court mistresses and the unfortunate Marie Antoinette at Versailles. Watteau's pretty pictures at that period have shown us precisely how they looked when engaged in such pleasant meadow parties; and, if there are symptoms, at the present day, of an inclination to revive that kind of amusement, without the obsolete affectations which formerly attended its practice, we shall rejoice to see it come once again into vogue. A certain noble lady, residing at a beautiful park in the West of England, which was visited not long since by the Prince and Princess of Wales, lately gave an *al fresco* entertainment to a large company of school-children, when the business of milking a handsome cow, and making a "janket" or syllabub of her cream, which is delicious with raspberries or strawberries freshly plucked, was performed by the fair hands of damsels of high degree. We in London have often taken pleasure in watching the crowd of little boys and girls, with their nursemaids or home governesses, waiting for a glass of new milk from the cow in St. James's Park, just below Carlton House-terrace. Five minutes in Arcadia, "if you make believe very hard," as Dick Swiveller's Marchioness says, can be realised in that situation.

### ODD ZOOLOGICAL SKETCHES.

Among the observant and meditative visitors to any of those instructive garden-exhibitions of foreign beasts and birds, which are established in the principal cities of Europe—such as that in the Regent's Park of London, the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, or the Thiergarten of Berlin—some minds will be tempted to detect whimsical likenesses between the different species of animals there placed on view, and the variety of characteristic human figures met with inside or outside the precincts allotted to the zoological collection. A few droll examples of this kind of undesigned and unconscious resemblances, which may be seen either in the face, the gesture and attitude, or the symptoms of temper and moral disposition, so far as irrational creatures may be credited with a moral faculty, have been set forth in the drawings by one of our Artists, four of which, in addition to those already published, appear this week. They will be allowed to furnish their own sufficient commentary, whether in the seemingly accidental juxtaposition of the sailor to the seal; or that of the sheepish-looking "muff," who is talking incoherently with the young lady, to a woolly specimen of some wild variety of the ovine genus from the Himalayan hill-country, standing a little beyond him; or in the aspect of a learned lecturer on natural history, with a very beaky style of visage, expounding and exemplifying the habits of the parrot tribe; or in the companionship of a groom with a bull-dog, walking together outside the gates of the Zoological Society's Gardens, and displaying a kindred physiognomy, bred of their intimate association in the stable-yard. That "one touch of nature" which "makes the whole world kin" seems here to be multiplied into many diverse touches; suggesting a kindred nature, in some respects, between certain brutes or feathered bipeds, and certain individuals of mankind.

### THE COURT.

Her Majesty walked to Osborne Cottage early last Saturday morning to congratulate the Duke of Edinburgh on the thirty-seventh anniversary of his birthday; Princess Louise of Lorne and Princess Beatrice accompanying the Queen. The customary Royal salutes were fired at noon; and her Majesty's dinner party included the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, with Prince Henry and Princess Victoria of Prussia, Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

On Sunday Divine service was performed at Osborne by the Rev. Canon Prothero, the Queen, Princess Louise of Lorne, and Princess Beatrice being present.

Mr. Ralph Disraeli arrived at Osborne on Tuesday and delivered up to the Queen the Badge of the Order of the Garter worn by his brother, the late Earl of Beaconsfield. Lance-Corporal Farmer, of the Army Hospital Corps, was decorated with the Victoria Cross by her Majesty for great gallantry displayed by him at Majuba Hill when assisting wounded men.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise of Lorne and Princess Beatrice, visited the East Cowes Industrial Exhibition, where she was received by Viscount Gort and other members of the committee, who escorted the Royal visitors through the exhibition.

The Queen has been out daily, either in her yacht, on the Solent, or driving through the picturesque localities of the island. Her Majesty receives constant visits from the members of the Royal family located in the neighbourhood; and of those honoured with invitations to join the Royal family circle at dinner have been the Duchess of Abercorn, the Countess of Lichfield, and Lady Beatrice Anson, the Earl of Northbrook, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby, the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, and the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Prothero.

Professor Busch, of Bonn, has been received by the Queen. Lady Abercromby has succeeded Lady Waterpark as Lady in Waiting.

It is stated that the Christmas books at the conclusion of the present year will include a birthday book by Princess Beatrice, from the house of Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. It will consist of illustrations in water-colours, charmingly executed, and designed to represent, by their appropriate flowers, the twelve months of the year.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Germany, opened the International Medical Congress at St. James's Hall, and remained through its first general meeting. His Royal Highness and the Crown Prince afterwards lunched with Sir James Paget at his residence in Harewood-place; and in the evening dined with Sir William Gull at Willis's Rooms; and were subsequently present, with Prince Henry, at a conversation given by the British members of the Congress to the foreign members at the South Kensington Museum. Prince Henry during the day visited Madame Tussaud's exhibition. The Prince, accompanied by his relatives, returned the next day to the Isle of Wight, where his Royal Highness and the Princess, with their daughters, have passed the week in the enjoyment of the varied marine festivities of the district, including the Cowes Town Regatta, at which all the Royal family in the Island were present. The Prince and Princess were guests at Major-General Baring's ball yesterday week at his residence at Cowes, after witnessing a display of fireworks from off the pier; the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught being also spectators. The Prince—the only visitor—joined the annual dinner of the members of the Royal Naval Club at Portsmouth, held on Monday under the presidency of the Duke of Edinburgh. Covers were laid for sixty.

The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, with their family, were present at Lady Gort's garden party on Monday at East Cowes Castle.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz left St. James's Palace last Saturday for the baths of Homburg.

The marriage of Mr. Arthur Leveson-Gower to Miss Foljambe took place on the 4th inst., at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of York, assisted by the Rev. William Streatfield, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, and Rector of Kingsworthy, Hants; the Rev. Edward Garnier, Rector of Titsey, Surrey; and the Rev. Sholto Douglas, Rector of All Souls', Langham-place. The bride was given away by her mother, Selina Viscountess Milton, and Lord Ronald Leveson-Gower officiated as best man.

### SAVING LIFE FROM FIRE.

At the meeting of the Committee of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, recently held at their offices, Ludgate-hill, the following persons attended to receive the rewards voted to them by the society for services rendered in the preservation of life at fires.

Mr. George Smoker received the society's silver medal, with the sum of three guineas, in testimony to the intrepid exertions displayed by him in saving life on the occasion of the fire on the premises of Mr. J. Chesterfield, linendraper, 22, Blackheath-hill, Greenwich.

Mr. Edwin Littleboy, of York-street, Commercial-road, a testimonial on vellum, first class, with the sum of £5, to record the praiseworthy services rendered by him in the preservation of life at a fire which occurred at 27, Brenton-street, Salmon's-lane, Limehouse.

Inspector Marsh, of the Brixton Division of the Metropolitan Police, and Mr. W. C. Pallett received each a testimonial on vellum, with the sum of three guineas, in acknowledgment of the energetic services displayed by them in the rescue of life at a fire at 20, Mayall-road, on Jan. 13 last.

The committee have also awarded a testimonial, with £2, to P. C. W. Maguire, 90 H; testimonial, with £3, to J. Rudkin, P. C. 353, M. Division; £2 to P. C. J. Seal, 152, Woolwich Dockyard Division; £2 to P. C. James Benham; £2 to J. Boreham, of the London Salvage Corps; and a testimonial, first class, to Mr. Edwin Roberts, artist, to record the praiseworthy exertions displayed by him in the preservation of life at a fire at 50, Carroll-road, Highgate.

The secretary then read the minutes of the preceding meetings, which chiefly referred to the scheme now before the Charity Commissioners for the future management and regulation of the society.

A letter from the Prince of Wales was read at a meeting yesterday week, in which his Royal Highness signifies his warm approval of the objects of the Northbrook Indian Society and Club, established for the benefit of Indian gentlemen coming here to pursue their studies, and offers to become its patron in the event of there being a sufficient response from India to enable the committee to establish the institution on a permanent basis.

### THE INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS.

The opening meeting of the seventh International Medical Congress was held at St. James's Hall on the 3rd inst., as stated in our last issue. Among those present were the Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince of Germany. The Congress having been opened in the morning, the sections proceeded with business in the afternoon. At night a conversation was held at the South Kensington Museum.

Sectional meetings in connection with the Congress were held on the 4th inst. There were fifteen of these in all, and in every one important questions bearing on medical practice and science were discussed. Visits were paid to some of the principal London hospitals, and to the schools and museums in connection with these. In the evening the Lord Mayor gave a banquet in the Egyptian Hall to a large company of the most distinguished of those who are attending the Congress. In proposing the principal toast, his Lordship said the City of London had never before witnessed such an assemblage of distinguished men engaged in the pursuit of so important a science. Sir James Paget, who replied to the toast, assured the foreign guests that the Corporation of London not only dispensed hospitality, but promoted learning in all its branches. "The Health of the Foreign Visitors and Guests" was proposed, and acknowledged by representatives from France, Germany, Italy, and the United States.

Yesterday week's programme was one in which business and pleasure were combined. The visits to the hospitals seemed to afford great satisfaction to a large number of foreign medical men. Professor Owen, O.B., explained the Natural History collection still in the British Museum. At the general meeting in St. James's Hall a paper was read by Dr. Billings, of the United States Army, on the subject of "Our Medical Literature." In the afternoon the ladies engaged in the practice and study of medicine gave a garden party to the principal members of the Congress in the grounds of the London College of Medicine for Women. In the evening a conversation, of which we give an illustration, was held at the Guildhall.

Only a few of the sections met last Saturday. Several excursions had been arranged; one to Hampton Court, proceeding thence to Hampton-wick, to attend a garden party at the residence of Dr. Langdon Down. The principal one, however, was to Folkestone, whither members were conveyed by special train by the courtesy of the South-Eastern Railway Company. At Folkestone, Mr. Bruce Joy's statue of Harvey, erected by the Corporation of that town—Harvey's birthplace—was unveiled by Professor Owen. We give illustrations of the statue and of the ceremony of unveiling. The visitors were afterwards entertained at dinner by the Mayor.

The members of the Congress attended Divine service at Westminster Abbey on Sunday morning, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Canon Barry; and in the afternoon they attended St. Paul's Cathedral, the Rev. Canon Liddon occupying the pulpit. By invitation of the Duke of Wellington, some of the foreign members inspected the art-treasures at Apsley House. The Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's-inn-fields, was also open during the afternoon to the members of the Congress, Professor Flower, one of the society's vice-presidents, explaining the contents. The National Picture Galleries at Hampton Court and Greenwich, and the National Museums at Kew, were also visited.

At a general meeting held in St. James's Hall on Monday afternoon an important address was delivered by Professor Pasteur embodying the results of his most recent researches in animal vaccination. Sir James Paget occupied the chair. Professor Volkmann also read a paper in German at the same meeting on Modern Surgery, in which he paid a tribute to Professor Lister as the discoverer of the antiseptic system, whereby the treatment of fractures and amputation of the limbs had been rendered very much safer than was previously the case. The sections were again in full session, when a very large amount of business was done. After the business of the sections several members paid a visit to the London, St. Katharine's, Victoria, and Royal Albert Docks. Baroness Burdett-Coutts gave a garden party at Holly Lodge, her suburban residence, at Highgate, to the distinguished professors and members attending the Congress, and a general invitation was given to the members of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, as well as to private friends still remaining in town. Many of the distinguished foreign members were entertained by the Master and Wardens of the Society of Apothecaries in the evening, and later a conversation was given by the Royal College of Surgeons.

The Congress was brought to a close on Tuesday at St. James's Hall—Sir James Paget, President of the Congress, in the chair, when Professor Huxley delivered an address on the connection of biological sciences with medicine, in the course of which he enforced the importance, in any system of medical education, of enabling the students to grasp the great truths of animal and vegetable life. Various votes of thanks were passed, including the thanks of the Congress to the president. In reply, Sir James Paget said the Congress had accomplished a rare quantity of work. It was not possible that all the work that they had done should be without good fruit. It was not possible that all the mental forces which they had heard put forth should be, as no force can be, altogether lost. It was not possible that these mental forces should be degraded into a lower form than is represented in the happiness of mankind. He bid them good-by in its fullest meaning, which was that they in the future might have all good—that good which came best of doing good (Loud cheers). Most of the members of the congress availed themselves of the facilities offered by the special trains from the Victoria station, and visited the Crystal Palace. An informal dinner took place there in the evening, in the concert-room, and at dusk the fountains played during a grand discharge of fireworks.

The British Medical Association, which met last year at Cambridge, have this year held their great annual gathering at Ryde, where the proceedings were formally opened on Tuesday in the Townhall. Mr. Benjamin Barrow, of that town, was elected President for the ensuing year, and gave the opening address "On Discoveries in Medicine." Four days were devoted to the extensive programme of business and pleasure—the latter item including a public dinner, a soirée in the Townhall, and a garden party; while for those visitors who remain till to-day (Saturday) there will be excursions to various spots in the neighbourhood. Mr. Tennyson will to-day throw open the grounds of his villa at Freshwater to members of the association and their friends.

The foundation-stone of the James Watt Dock and the new Municipal Buildings, Greenock, were laid last Saturday by Provost Campbell. In honour of the event the day was made a general holiday; and a procession, with representatives from almost every trade and society, to the number of several thousands, turned out to witness the ceremony. A banquet, for which 500 invitations were issued, was given in the Townhall, followed by a display of fireworks.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## SPAIN.

The King and Queen and the Royal family have left La Granja for a tour in the north-west provinces.

## ITALY.

The King of Italy and Prince Amadeo arrived at Aosta on Monday night. After a few days' shooting in the mountains, his Majesty and the Prince proceeded to Padua to witness the military manoeuvres in that district.

Twenty-two Cardinals attended the Secret Consistory held by the Pope at the Vatican on the 4th inst. His Holiness made a speech, in which he is said to have referred to the recent disturbances in Rome at the transference of the remains of Pius IX.

A large public meeting was held in Rome on Sunday to protest against the laws which guarantee his palaces to the Pope. It was presided over by a man who had spent sixteen years in the Papal prisons. When the meeting approached the resolution, agents of the Government interfered and prevented its being read. The chairman said the people knew its purport, and, putting it to the meeting, it was carried by the unanimous voice of 5000 persons.

## MEETING OF THE GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN EMPERORS.

The Emperor of Austria arrived at Salzburg at four o'clock in the morning on the 3rd inst., and was received with enthusiastic cheers by large crowds assembled at the railway station. During the railway journey the woodwork of one of the carriages in the Imperial train caught fire, owing to the axletrees becoming red-hot through friction, but the mishap was discovered in time to prevent serious consequences. An hour after the arrival of the Emperor the Crown Prince Rudolph reached the city. At six o'clock in the morning the Emperor reviewed the troops, and two hours afterwards his Majesty granted audiences to several personages of distinction. Next day the Emperor proceeded on his visit to the German Emperor, arriving at Gastein at noon, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the assembled people. As the train drew up, the band played the National Anthem, and the bells from the neighbouring church towers pealed forth a welcome to his Majesty. The Emperor, who wore the Prussian uniform, quickly alighted from his carriage, and drove immediately to the hotel, from which he afterwards proceeded to the Badeschloss, the residence of the German Emperor, who, on being apprised of his approach, advanced from the castle to meet him. The two Monarchs embraced affectionately, and then walked together arm-in-arm to the castle, where their Majesties remained for three quarters of an hour in conversation. The Emperor Francis Joseph subsequently returned to his hotel, where he received a number of ladies, who presented him with bouquets.

The Emperor William arrived at Salzburg on Saturday afternoon on a visit to the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Austria. His Majesty spent Saturday and Sunday in exchanging visits with the Austrian Princes, and left Salzburg early on Monday morning on his return to Germany, travelling, in strict incognito, by way of Munich, Würzburg, and Aschaffenburg, to Frankfurt. After visiting the Patent Exhibition at that place, he proceeded on a visit to the Emperess at Coblenz.

The Emperor Francis Joseph left Bregenz by special steamer on Tuesday morning for the Island of Mainau, on a visit to the Grand Duke of Baden. His Majesty proceeded thence to Friedrichshafen, where he dined with the King of Wurtemberg. After visiting Prince Ludwig of Bavaria, at Lindau, the Emperor returned to Bregenz.

## RUSSIA.

The Emperor, after holding a review of the troops at Nijni-Novgorod, left that place with the Imperial Family for Jurjewetz, in the Government of Kostroma, where his Majesty arrived on the 2nd inst., and was received by a deputation from the town authorities, who presented bread and salt. The Emperor and Emperess of Russia arrived at Peterhof yesterday week, accompanied by the Csesarowitch, the Grand Dukes George and Alexis, Count Ignatieff, Minister of the Interior, and Count Woronzoff-Daschkoff.

Considerable official anxiety is shown to disabuse the peasants of a notion industriously circulated among them of an intended transference of land from the proprietors to the tenants. A hundred roubles is offered for the arrest of every propagator of such absurdities; and the rural clergy are instructed to still further enlighten the peasantry on the subject.

The report of a plot to assassinate the Imperial family is revived. It is stated that sixty persons, some of high rank, were in the plot. On the evening of July 27 a boat succeeded in passing the cordon of guard ships on its way to the Imperial residence at Peterhof; but it was stopped by the police. The apprehension at Belgrade of a man named Grunberg, the husband of the Princess Galitzin, and of a female Nihilist, had led to the discovery that they had been ordered by the Revolutionists at Geneva to return to St. Petersburg and murder the Sovereign.

An Imperial rescript has been issued thanking the Grand Duke Michael Nicolaievitch for his active services for many years as Governor of the Caucasus. The rescript adds:—"Full as I have ever been of respect for the services rendered by your Imperial Highness to the throne and the country, I have now thought fit to call you to the post of my nearest co-operator in the highest affairs of the State by appointing you President of the Council of the Empire."

A competition, open to foreigners as well as Russians, is announced for the erection of a monument to the late Emperor Alexander II. in the Kremlin at Moscow.

## DENMARK.

The Rigsdag was opened at Copenhagen on Monday. There was no speech from the Throne.

## AMERICA.

There has been some ground for the uneasiness recently growing in the public mind about the condition of President Garfield. Another operation has been found necessary. This, however, is reported to have been entirely successful, and the patient's condition is once more pronounced satisfactory.

It is reported from New York that on the 6th inst. no less than six deaths in that city were caused by the heat of the weather.

Eight steamers sailed from New York last Saturday, with about four hundred passengers. The total number of tourists for Europe during the week was over 1100, which is not so many as in previous weeks, but is said to be unprecedentedly large for the season of the year.

An extensive coal-mining company in the State of Illinois being unable to secure sufficient workmen, has sent an agent to Europe with instructions to bring back to the United States 500 miners with their families.

There has been a gathering of Irishmen in secret session at Chicago. All information respecting the object of the meeting is refused, but it is believed that the subject under deliberation is O'Donovan Rossa and his dynamite method of warfare.

Intelligence has been received at New York of the murder

of Spotted Tail, the famous Sioux chief, by the chief of the Indian Reservation Police, himself an Indian, in consequence of a grudge felt by the latter against Spotted Tail.

Four labourers at work in South Carolina were killed by lightning last Saturday. Twelve others were seriously injured.

## CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne and the Viceregal party arrived at Winnipeg on the 2nd inst., and were received with great ceremony. His Excellency laid the foundation-stone of a new college in the afternoon and held a Drawingroom in the evening. The Marquis left Winnipeg on Monday last, after a series of brilliant entertainments in his honour. He travels north-west to Battleford, thence south-west to Calgary, the ranching country near the Rocky Mountains, and will return to Winnipeg, after travelling 2000 miles. His progress (a *Times* telegram says) will depend on the state of the weather and the country, but he hopes to reach Winnipeg early in October. He will then proceed rapidly by Chicago to Ottawa, and thence to Quebec to meet Princess Louise, who will leave Liverpool on Oct. 20.

The exports from British Columbia during the year ending July 30 amounted to 2,100,000 dols., showing a steady increase.

A pamphlet has been issued by the Department of Agriculture of the Government of Canada, entitled "What Farmers Say about the Canadian North-West." It contains the testimony of farmers settled in different parts of the country, to the number of nearly one hundred (verified by the names and postal addresses), respecting the climate, nature of the soil, the use of manure, wood and fuel supply, water, crops of all kinds and their yield, wintering of cattle, effect of cold on cattle, and a deal of other general information, including a number of letters from settlers dealing with other matters in addition to those mentioned above.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

A telegram from Durban states that the Convention has been signed, and that the government of the Transvaal was transferred to the Boers on the 8th inst. The Boer Government issued a proclamation announcing the establishment of the South African Republic.

A *Standard* telegram from Cape Town states that the award of the Royal Commission gives over to the Boers a large portion of country on the western side of the Transvaal which was awarded by Governor Keate, acting as referee in the Arbitration in 1871, to the natives. Lord Kimberley in 1873 and Lord Carnarvon in 1874 insisted on this award being respected. Part of the towns of Christian and Bloemhof are given to the Boers.

We learn from Pretoria that a large meeting has been held of native chiefs, at which the members of the Royal Commission and the Boer representatives were present. Sir Hercules Robinson addressed the chiefs at great length, and announced the intentions of the home Government with regard to the Transvaal. Several of the chiefs are said to have declared that they would not acknowledge the government of the Boers, but fight against it if necessary.

Krelli, the paramount chief of the Kaffirs, who has been in hiding ever since the termination of the Kaffir war in 1879, has at last given himself up to the Colonial authorities.

A Durban telegram states that Secocoeni, the rebel chief, has been released.

## AUSTRALIA.

The Victoria Parliament was opened on the 4th inst. by the Governor, who in his speech on the occasion announced the introduction of bills amending the Land Act and the distribution of the land tax. His Excellency also stated that a loan will be issued, the proceeds of which will be applied to railway construction and works of irrigation. The old loans, the capital of which amounts to £8,000,000, will be converted at a lower rate of interest. A Commission will be appointed to institute an inquiry into the working of the educational law. The present tariff will not be disturbed.

The approximate return issued by the Government statist at Melbourne gives the population of Victoria on April 3, 1881, at 845,977, composed of 438,186 males and 407,791 females. These numbers are exclusive of 11,835 Chinese (of whom only 196 are women), and 770 aborigines. The number of dwellings in the colony is 181,551, of which 170,019 are inhabited, 10,648 uninhabited, and 884 building. Melbourne, the capital, has a population of 65,675; and here the sexes are tolerably equal—33,289 males to 32,386 females. There are also 610 Chinese. The cities or towns in the colony with a population of over 20,000 are the following:—Ballarat, 22,425; Collingwood, 23,797; Emerald Hill, 25,178; Fitzroy, 22,979; Prahran, 20,306; Richmond, 23,294; and Sandhurst, 28,128. In 1836 the population of the whole colony was 224.

The King of the Sandwich Islands has arrived at Vienna from Berlin.

An Imperial patent was published on Saturday last con- voking the provincial Diets for the 22nd inst.

A telegram has been received announcing the safe arrival at Rockhampton of the ship *Fammoth* on the 1st inst.

Bands of Arabs, in some cases numbering several thousand men, have been making raids upon the settled inhabitants of Tunis; and in one place on Sunday the telegraph wire was cut. Where the inhabitants resist they are killed.

A telegram has been received at the Foreign office announcing the release of the *Daily News* Correspondent long held in captivity at Merv, and his safe arrival on Monday at Meshed, whither he was escorted by a guard of thirty Turcoman horsemen.

M. de Laveleye, the well-known Belgian political economist and professor of the University of Liège, has been awarded the quinquennial prize of 5000f. for his recent work on property. M. de Laveleye has presented part of the award to Liège and Ghent for the promotion of economy and the other portion to the Evangelical Society.

From official intelligence just published it seems that the battle between Ayoub Khan and the Ameer of Afghanistan was more toughly contested than appeared from the first accounts. At the outset, indeed, Ayoub's right wing was completely defeated; but the subsequent desertion of one of the Ameer's regiments decided the day against him. Ayoub has as yet made no movement from Candahar.

The committee of the "National Eisteddfod of Wales," to be held at Merthyr Tydvil on the 30th inst. and two following days, have published an extensive programme of their proceedings, which include competitions for prizes for poetry, prose, musical composition, instrumental and vocal proficiency, painting, sculpture, and carving. The "chair subject" is an "Ode on Love," for which a prize of twenty guineas is offered. A Welsh operatic libretto also figures in this department. The prose writers are invited to discuss the more prosaic themes of "The causes of periodical panics" and "The adaptability of Merthyr for other trades than those carried on there." Altogether sixty-four prizes, ranging from two to twenty guineas, are to be awarded by the adjudicators.

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"O Happy Children," is a melodious song, the words and music of which are by Suchet Champion, whose setting of some lines by Gordon Campbell, entitled "Playtime," is also graceful and tuneful. The same publishers—Messrs. R. Cocks and Co.—have issued "Der Abendstern" ("The Evening Star"), a graceful song, composed by Carl Hause, the melody and accompaniment of which are highly graceful and artistic. "To an Absentee," by A. P. Talbot; and "Eventide," by A. H. Behrend, are songs deserving of similar praise. They are also published by Messrs. Cocks and Co., as are two characteristic pianoforte pieces, "To the front," a spirited military sketch by Cotsford Dick; and "The Ferryman," a descriptive fantasia by J. Pridham.

"To Daffodils," canon for three voices (Metzler and Co.), is a clever setting, by Maria E. H. Stisted, of lines by Herrick. The piece is for soprano, alto, and tenor voices; and, notwithstanding the scholastic form adopted, the music is melodious and flowing.

The same publishers have issued "A Bunch of Cowslips," a song, in an arch and lively style, composed by A. M. Wakefield; "Only the sound of a voice," an effective song by Michael Watson (words by Adelaide Procter), and an impressive funeral march for pianoforte (or organ), composed by Dr. Spark in memory of the Earl of Beaconsfield.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. are adding to their already very extensive series of cheap octavo editions of sacred and secular vocal music. The collection of anthems has reached upwards of two hundred numbers, varying in price from three halfpence upwards, and comprising pieces by eminent Church composers of the past and present. Novello's "Octavo Choruses" now number nearly seven hundred books, including select choral works from the masterpieces of sacred music. Another collection is "The Orpheus," which has entered on its sixth volume, and contains a large number of part-songs by distinguished composers, foreign and English. In the same publishers' second series of their "Part-Song Book" we have a number of glees, madrigals, and other vocal pieces chiefly by English composers; another cheap publication from the same firm being Novello's "Tonic Sol-Fa Series," containing choruses and part-songs in the abbreviated notation of the system referred to in the title.

The "Amateur Flute-Players' Journal" (Rudall, Carte, Rose, and Co.), has reached its thirty-sixth number, which consists of a sketch from Mr. Arthur Sullivan's opera, "The Pirates of Penzance," effectively adapted by the eminent flautist Mr. Radcliffe, for flute, with pianoforte accompaniment.

"The New Graduated Method for the Pianoforte," by Joseph Goddard (Goddard and Co.), is the third and improved edition of a work containing, in a small compass, a large amount of useful information, with practical exercises and pieces, calculated to facilitate the progress of pianoforte students.

"Six Sacred Extracts, arranged for the Pianoforte" (also published by Messrs. Goddard and Co.) are skilful transcriptions from the works of classical masters, made by Mr. Lindsay Sloper, whose merits as a pianist and a cultivated musician are generally known.

Three Choral Trios for Female Voices, by G. A. Macfarren (Duff and Stewart), will prove highly acceptable for drawing-room use; each being pleasing in its respective style, and all being skilfully written in the contrasts and combinations of the voices. No. 1, "Singing liketh me," is bright and animated in character; No. 2, "Parting," is more expressive and sentimental in tone; No. 3, "The Mermaids," being especially graceful and fanciful. The poetry of the first is by Emily Pfeiffer, that of the second by M. C. Salaman, and that of the third by G. Macfarren.

Concertstück for Pianoforte and Orchestra, by Walter Macfarren (Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.), was composed expressly for Miss Kuhe, daughter of the eminent pianist, and was performed by that young lady, with great success, last year at the Brighton festival given by her father. The piece is well written in its orchestral details, and in the more important portions assigned to the solo instrument, the passages for which are well contrasted, and afford abundant opportunities for the display of brilliant execution.

"The Sisters" is a pretty duet for female voices, composed by Mr. Arthur Sullivan to words by Alfred Tennyson. The piece is written for two equal voices, and, if fairly well sung, can scarcely fail to please hearers and singers. It is from the same publishers as the work previously noticed.

Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., have also issued some very pleasing vocal music by Maude Valérie White—a piquant setting of Victor Hugo's lines, "Chantez, chantez, jeune inspirée;" an expressive "Ave Maria," with organ accompaniment; and a characteristic setting of Herrick's words, "To Music, to becalm his fever"—the list being closed by a tuneful duet, "O Nightingale, O Nightingale," by Arthur H. Jackson.

"The Old Sacristan" (B. Williams) is a song composed by Odoardo Barri to characteristic words by Mary Mark Lemon. The music is well suited thereto, being clear and bold in rhythm and simple in melodic structure. "The Royal Exchange," by the same, is a song of somewhat similar character. The consecutive fifths between the end of the fourth bar and the beginning of that which follows—and in subsequent instances—might easily have been avoided. "A Trip to Fairyland" (from the same publishers) is the title of a little rhapsody for the pianoforte, by A. H. Brown. It is in a light and pleasing style, chiefly in dance rhythm; and, most of the leading passages being lingered, will be useful to young students of the instrument.

## COMPLETION OF THE INNER CIRCLE RAILWAY.

A special meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers was held in the Guildhall on the 4th inst., for the purpose of considering a letter signed by Sir Edward Watkin and Mr. Forbes, stating, on behalf of the Metropolitan and the Metropolitan District Railway Companies, that they would be prepared to recommend to their shareholders the completion of the Inner Circle Railway between the Mansion House and Aldgate Stations, and the construction of the new street from Eustace to the Tower, if the Commission and the Metropolitan Board of Works would increase their contributions from £750,000 to £800,000. On the motion of Mr. George Shaw, it was unanimously resolved:—"That this Court do agree to contribute the sum of £300,000 to the proposed street improvements and new street, sixty feet wide, in connection with the Inner Circle Railway completion, and the resolutions of this Court to contribute £250,000 and no more thereto be altered accordingly, and it be referred to the Finance and Improvement Committee to prepare the necessary agreements." The chairman said he had it upon the best authority that within eighteen months of the work being commenced the Inner Circle Railway would be completed and the new street constructed.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., Mr. William Summers, M.P., and Mr. Arthur Bayley Potter have joined the executive committee of the Cobden Club.





A DAY IN ARCADIA.  
SEE PAGE 100.



## IN THE TEMPLE GARDENS.

There are few pleasanter spots in London than the Temple Gardens, "where now the studious lawyers have their bowers." The shady grass-plot, the terrace walks with their trim flower-beds, the buildings around, each differing from the rest in style and date, the prevailing quiet of the gardens themselves, and the glimpse through iron railings of the busy, restless world outside,—these are some of the features which still go far to justify Charles Lamb's assertion, "It is, indeed, the most elegant spot in the metropolis." But if the gentle essayist could revisit his favourite haunt on one of these summer evenings he would behold a sight to fill him with amazement. Instead of learned counsel with cocked hats and ruffles promenading up and down in state, he would see a motley crowd of veritable gutter-children, and he would hear shouts of merriment as hearty, if not as refined, as those which once welcomed the sallies of Erskine's wit. For three months in the year, from June to August, the Benchers of the Inner Temple throw open their gardens to the public after six o'clock. As we have already hinted, "the public" is chiefly represented by the poor children of the neighbourhood. From Clare Market and Drury-lane the exodus begins long before the opening hour. In groups of five or six, variously constituted, but almost always containing the ubiquitous baby, the small visitors come to their play-ground. The low window-sills of the chambers in Crown Office-row afford resting places to many; while pleasures to come are freely anticipated by games on the pavement and the roadway. But the coveted place is by the gates, where, with faces pressed against the bars, like disreputable little Peris peeping into Paradise, the earliest arrivals wait. And when at last the clock strikes, and the gate is thrown open, what a rush ensues! Down the steps they dart, and along the gravel walk, each eager to be first on the grass, a feat usually celebrated by striking acrobatic displays. This first excitement, however, soon cools down, and systematic preparations are made for the labours and enjoyments of the evening.

In the case of the boys these preparations are simple. Caps, coats, and boots are thrown off and heaped together, or utilised with a view to one of their most popular games. The girls, as might be expected, take longer over these preliminaries. Having selected a spot to their liking, the first thing is to settle the babies in comfort. For this purpose the jackets are used as they are taken off, being made into a kind of nest, in the midst of which the family treasure is laid. The precaution is not unnecessary, as the grass is sometimes thoroughly wet after a shower. The babies disposed of, the next thing is to form a circle and remove boots, stockings—where such articles are worn—and hats. These, and the babies' bottles, are put together, and, with the babies themselves, serve to make out a temporary "home." Indeed, these small people are rigid upholders of the principle of tenant-right, and woe to the stranger who attempts to occupy ground that has been already appropriated!

There is a considerable variety in the appearance of the children; but though a few are well, and many decently dressed, still the majority are evidently from the homes of the very poor; just such gaunt, dirty, unhealthy-looking little creatures as may be seen by scores in the courts and alleys that fringe our great thoroughfares. Here is a boy of ten almost swallowed up by a capacious pair of trousers that have evidently done duty for his father. There is a girl about the same age, not so much dressed as enveloped in a black velvet dress that trails behind her on the ground. Nor is the variety confined to dress. Character, temper, and bringing-up are apparent in faces and manners that have never been trained to artificial restraint. There are the frank, wholesome, good-natured countenances that it is always a pleasure to see. There are the peevish and the sullen, the passionate and the hectoring, selfish and unselfish, grasping and generous, the spiteful girl who threatens to develop into the police-court virago, and the brutal boy on his way to a yet more brutal manhood. There are pitiful little objects with sallow faces and deep-set, lack-lustre eyes, lying on the grass apparently heedless of the noise and merriment around them, with not life enough in their starved bodies to raise so much as a hearty cry. And, saddest sight of all, there are little children, still far from their teens some of them, with that sly, furtive, restless glance which is so eloquent of conscious guilt—

Wicked children with peaked chins  
And old foreheads (there are many),  
With no pleasures except sins.

On the other hand, the devotion of the under-sized nurses to their charges is, as a rule, beyond praise. Over and over again in the course of an evening will a girl of twelve or thirteen be called from the midst of an exciting game by the fretful cry of "her baby," and in almost every case the call is responded to, not merely without impatience, but with lavish demonstrations of affection. Not that such praise is due only to the girls. Occasionally the treasure is intrusted to the keeping of a brother; and in that case also, as far as our observation extends, the confidence is fully justified, and baby suffers from nothing more serious than a little awkwardness—not always from that.

Most of the old-fashioned games are still in favour. The girls have their skipping-ropes—and what cannot be done with a skipping-rope? There is skip, double skip, treble skip, running skip. There is French skip, with two ropes. There is the arrangement by which one girl has the rope wound round her waist as often as it will go, and is then energetically unwound, the process culminating in a violent tug, which generally brings the victim to the ground. Finally, there is the game in which the rope is used as a scourge to drive home a family of runaways. Nor are such familiar amusements as Touch, Oranges and Lemons, and Hunt the Slipper forgotten. A still simpler form of diversion consists in trying to walk or run in pairs, the right foot of one tied at the ankle to the left foot of the other.

The boys have, of course, the ordinary ball games, and they have also a peculiar game which is played in the following manner. One of the players having taken off coat and waistcoat, stoops on his hands and knees, keeping his head held down like a meditative tortoise. He is then covered with jackets and other garments, till he presents the appearance of a perfectly inanimate mass. The others stand round, armed with knotted handkerchiefs, neckcloths, or anything that is capable of receiving a knot. With these weapons they proceed to belabour the inanimate mass, till at some peculiarly stinging blow it suddenly asserts its vitality and makes a dash at the smiters. A new tortoise is then selected, and the game proceeds.

Part of the gardens is now reserved for the practice of the Lawn Tennis Club, and a crowd of children is sure to be seen round the courts whenever play is going on.

It is quite curious to notice the heartiness with which a neighbour or acquaintance is recognised. As the new-comers enter the gardens, one will stop with a joyful cry, turn to her companions, and, pointing towards some particular spot, exclaim "Oh my! There's Bessie Jones: her with the yellow frock; she lives next door to me, she do." Then follow shrill, ear-splitting shrieks, "Bessie Jones! Bessie Jones! Bessie Jo-o-o-nes!" Sometimes, of course, disagreements arise,

even amongst friends. "He's a baste; I shan't play with him any more," was the indignant remark of a young man of seven or eight years, whose accent betrayed his nationality. On the whole, however, there are perhaps quite as much good nature and forbearance as are usually associated with cleaner faces and finer clothes.

Order is maintained by the presence of the gardeners and two or three policemen, all armed with canes. Their chief task is to prevent the children from straying beyond the ground allotted them, the bounds being marked by a light wire fence. Hence it follows "as night the day" that the prime attraction for the mischievous and unruly is to watch till the custodians' backs are turned, dart up the forbidden banks, and roll exulting down. Another amusement, prohibited, and therefore delighted in, consists in swinging on the wire fence, or, better still, tipping over some other unwary swinger.

It is impossible, however, not to sympathise in some degree with these irregularities, for many of the children seem not to know how to amuse themselves. Even those who have the aid of skipping-rope or ball are apt to weary of the same constantly-repeated games, and too often restless activity finds vent in rude and indecent horseplay. If means could only be found of organising good honest play with some elements of novelty, or of arranging races with, say, some small prizes for the winners, the one serious drawback to this children's carnival would be much lessened, if not altogether removed.

But while we are moralising the time is passing, and the light begins to grow dim. The circles are formed once more. Hats, boots, and stockings are put on, the babies are hoisted up, and, "hand in hand, with wandering steps and slow," the children take their way homewards.

Some, however, wait to the very end. At about half-past eight a bell is rung, as a signal that the garden is to be cleared, and the hint is enforced by the pointed attentions of the officials in charge. With shouts that echo strangely through the quiet Temple courts, the last stragglers leave their play-ground, and the "studious lawyers' bowers" are themselves once more.

## MAGAZINES FOR AUGUST.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

Fraser has two exceedingly pretty little stories, the scene of each of which is laid in Italy, and each of which, beginning in a careless and easy style, like a mere sketch, terminates most effectively with a clenching incident. Of these the anonymous "Midsummer Noon" is hardly more than an anecdote, though a charming one; but Miss E. M. Clerke's "Film of Gossamer" is skilfully constructed, and displays a thorough acquaintance with the manners and feelings of the peasantry of the Tuscan Apennines. The description of swimming in the deep sea in "Midsummer Noon" deserves especial notice for its vividness and truth to nature. Miss A. Clerke's account of last year's comet is remarkable for its lucidity and for an ingenious hypothesis to reconcile the difficulties which the cometary apparition has conjured up. Mr. A. Lang's criticism of Professor Max Müller's mythological theories is very severe and damaging. "Historic Memorials of the Norfolk Coast" is full of picturesque interest, especially as regards Castle Rising, where Edward III.'s mother, "the she-wolf of France," spent her latter days as a State prisoner, but in the enjoyment of comfort and luxury, and frequently visited by her son. In his essay on "Tractarianism and Ritualism" Mr. MacColl produces a number of extracts from leaders in the *Times* about the year 1844, predicting great disturbances in the Church as a result of the innovations then being attempted, which prophecies, most people will think, have been remarkably fulfilled. Mr. MacColl repeats the old complaint of Cardinal Newman's having been "hounded out" of the Church of England, without seeming to perceive that he is paying the Cardinal a sorry compliment, whether he means to attribute to the opposition he encountered the effect of beating him into the truth or beating him out of it.

*Blackwood's* "Private Secretary" has since its commencement been the gem of periodical fiction, and this month's instalment is the gem of "The Private Secretary." A deeply interesting, seemingly insoluble situation is resolved in the most ingenious manner, and to the entire gratification of the reader's sentiment of poetical justice. There is no profession of poetical justice in the miniature tragedy of "Florio," a powerful sketch of a woman originally frivolous and rendered heartless by her experience of man. The interspersed songs are very pretty. "Uncle Z." is so far something between a tale and a record of travel. The highly interesting account of the gallant defence of Standerton is concluded, and "The Land of Khemi" continued. The writer vouches for the growth of an aspiration after national independence both in Egypt and Syria, and suggests as the best solution of all Mediterranean difficulties that the protectorate of the former country should be assumed by England, and of the latter by France.

Among several very good papers in the *Atlantic Monthly* may be mentioned one by Mr. Durand on the strong points of French domestic life, which he seems to think overbalance its weak ones; Mr. Grant White's suggestions on the representation of Iago; Mr. Whipple's recollections of the lettered publisher, Fields; and an excellent review of Parton's life of Voltaire, by James Freeman Clarke. The opening of Mr. Howells's new story, "Dr. Breen's Practice," is promising. Harper has beautifully illustrated topographical papers on Portugal, Tangiers, and The White Mountains; and a lucid narrative, embellished with woodcuts, of a mortifying episode in English history, the surrender of Cornwallis at York town. It is clear even from the American account that this would not have happened if England had not temporarily lost the command of the sea. *Scribner*, copious in engravings as usual, is chiefly remarkable in a literary point of view for "The People's Problem," a discussion of the best means for remedying the prevalent corruption of American political life. The account of the "ice-yacht," or sailing-vessel devised to travel on ice, is curious. *St. Nicholas* is as attractive to the young folk as ever, which is saying much.

*Time* is only remarkable for the usual instalment of "Sophy," the vivacious extravagance of which seems inexhaustible. In the present dearth of subjects of dramatic interest, the *Theatre* falls back upon fiction and sketches. "The Rope Ladder" is a good story; and this Holiday Number is very readable throughout.

The contents of *East and West*, a new quarterly magazine, are varied, but amateurish. A review of George Eliot's novels shows considerable ability.

Distinguished service rewards of £100 per annum have been conferred on the following officers, viz.:—Lieutenant-General W. S. Hatch, Royal Artillery; Major-General J. E. Michell, C.B., Royal Artillery; Major-General F. R. Maunsell, C.B., Royal Engineers; Major-General A. Bunney, C.B., Royal Artillery; and Brigadier-General Sir C. H. Falliser, K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.

## WEATHER-LORE OF RAIN.

To the cultivators of land, one of the most important circumstances is the weather, as on it depends the success of their agricultural operations. But science, to quote Mr. Buckle's words, "not having yet succeeded in discovering the laws of rain, men are at present unable to tell it for any considerable period;" and hence we still find in use a host of pieces of weather wisdom for ascertaining the rules which regulate it. These, too, have been gathered from a variety of sources, and although many of them are highly fanciful, yet they largely influence our rural peasantry in their various pursuits. Thus, according to a well-known notion, "the faster the rain, the quicker the hold up," a piece of weather-lore which dates as far back as Shakespeare's day, for in "Richard II." (act ii. sc. i.), John of Gaunt is represented as saying:—

For violent fires soon burn out themselves;  
Small showers last long, but sudden storms are short.

In the Shepherd of Banbury's Observations we are told that "sudden rains never last long; but when the air grows thick by degrees, and the sun, moon, and stars shine dimmer and dimmer, then it is like to rain six hours usually." A further adage on the subject reminds us how

The sharper the blast  
The sooner 'tis past.

Referring to short showers, the peasantry in some parts have an idea that if they come during dry weather they are supposed to "harden the drought," and indicate no change." Again, special importance is generally attached to the hour of the day when it commences to rain, as a popular saying affirms that "a wet morning ensures a fine afternoon;" or, as the peasantry say in France, "morning rains are soon past," a piece of weather wisdom which has given rise to a variety of proverbs, one of the most common being the following:—

Rain before seven,  
Fine before eleven.

On this point the Shepherd of Banbury observes, "If it begins to rain an hour or two before sun-rising it is like to be fair before noon, and so continue that day; but if the rain begin an hour or two after sun-rising it is like to rain all the day, except the raining be seen before it rains." Rain at midnight is considered unpropitious, and a Lincolnshire rhyme tells us how—

Midnight rains  
Make drowned fens.

It is also said that "if it rain at midnight, with a south wind, it will generally last about twelve hours."

A good many items of weather-lore have from time immemorial been associated with what is generally termed, "a sunshiny shower." Thus, although it is said never to last long, yet it is an indication, on the other hand, that it will rain on the following day about the same hour. Among the numerous rhymes, we may quote one current in some of the midland counties:—

A sunshiny shower  
Never lasts half an hour.

There is a similar one, too, prevalent in the West of England to this effect:—

Sunshiny rain  
Will soon go away.

According to Fitzroy, there is usually fair weather before a settled course of rain; and in Scotland we are told with respect to wet weather, that—

Lang foul,  
Lang fair.

Much attention is paid to the particular quarter whence the rain comes. Thus, the Shepherd of Banbury informs us that, "if it begin to rain from the south, with a high wind for two or three hours, and the wind falls, but the rain continues, it is like to rain twelve hours or more, and does usually rain till a strong north wind clears the air. These long rains seldom hold above twelve hours, or happen above once a year." Among other prognostications connected with rain, we are told that "if hail appear after a long course of rain it is a sign of clearing up." Sailors have a notion that just "before a storm the sea heaves a sign;" and Fitzroy further informs us that "squalls are considered as a favourable sign in tempests and hurricanes, as shortly preceding their discontinuance." They are accessions of new air to the prevailing wind or storm, and partly from a new direction, and are generally accompanied by arched clouds or thunderstorms and by rain." A French adage also tells us that—

Small rain abates high wind.

There is a popular fancy that rain on Friday ensures a wet Sunday, a superstition which has been embodied in the familiar couplet—

A rainy Friday, a rainy Sunday;  
A fair Friday, a fair Sunday.

Another version of this rhyme is the following:—

As the Friday so the Sunday,  
As the Sunday so the week.

Sunday's rain is in many places regarded as specially unlucky. In Norfolk, for instance, it is commonly said,

Rain afore Chutch (Church)  
Rain all the week,  
Little or much.

This notion extends as far as Scotland, and in Fifeshire the peasantry have a rhyme:—

If it rains on the Sunday before mess (mass),  
It will rain all the week, more or less.

Out of the further extensive weather-lore associated with rain we may briefly note the following, which is scattered here and there throughout the country. Thus our agricultural peasantry, when speaking of the advantages of rain, tell us that—

Some rain, some rest,  
Fine weather isn't always best.

Rain in springtime is considered a good omen, if we may place any reliance on the subjoined adage—

A wet spring, a dry harvest.

The indications of approaching rain which are usually observable in the sky are thus referred to in the following sensible rhyme:—

Wet weather seldom hurts the most unwise,  
So plain the signs, such prophets are the skies.

Many of the charms still used by children to avert rain are curious, and the one current in Northumberland is as follows:—

Rain, rain, go away,  
Co ne again another day.  
When I brew, and when I bake,  
I'll gie you a little cake.

In Scotland, says Mr. Chambers, in his "Popular Rhymes," "youngsters are often heard in a Scottish village apostrophising rain:—

Rain, rain,  
Gang to Spain,  
And never come back again.

Once more, a charm prevalent in Durham to ensure a fine day consists in laying two straws in the form of a cross, and repeating these words:—

Rain, rain, go away,  
Din't come back till Christmas Day;

this mode of procedure, it is said, being seldom known to fail.



## OBITUARY.

## MR. LAYCOCK, OF LOW GOSFORTH HALL.

Mr. Joseph Laycock, of Low Gosforth Hall, Northumberland, J.P. and D.L., died at Harrogate on the 2nd inst., in his eighty-third year. He was eldest son of Mr. Robert Laycock, of Winton, county Durham, and was a colliery owner in Northumberland. He married, first, in 1831, Barbara, daughter of Mr. John Nicholson, of Winton; and secondly, in 1875, Harriet Charlotte, sister of Admiral Sir Richard Collinson, K.C.B., and widow of the Rev. Thomas Dalton. By his first wife he leaves, with other issue, a son, Mr. Robert Laycock, of Wiseton Hall, Notts, and Lintz Hall, Durham, M.P. for North Lincolnshire, J.P. and D.L., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, who served as High Sheriff for Northumberland in 1878.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Commander Robert Beaumont Pipon, R.N., commanding H.M.S. Ranger, on the 29th ult., at Bushire, aged thirty-eight.

The Hon. Mrs. Congreve, recently, at Brighton. She was the Hon. Louisa Harriet, elder and last surviving daughter of Luke, second Lord Clonbrock, and sister of the present peer. She married, in 1827, Mr. John Congreve, of Mount Congreve, county Waterford, but was left a widow in 1863.

The Venerable Henry Goldney Randall, Archdeacon of Bristol, on the 8th inst., at the Vicarage, Christian-Malford, near Chippenham. The Archdeacon was formerly Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1831. He took holy orders in 1834, was appointed Honorary Canon of Bristol Cathedral in 1866, and Archdeacon of Bristol in 1873.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Richard Hare, on the 5th inst., at St. Michael's Lodge, Stoke Damerel. He was the second son of Richard, Viscount Ennismore, eldest son of the first Earl of Listowel, and was born in the year 1804. He formerly served in the 90th Regiment, from which he retired in 1851. In 1837 Colonel Hare was raised by Royal warrant to the rank of an Earl's son.

The Rev. George Inge, M.A., of Thorpe Constantine, county Stafford, on the 1st inst., aged eighty-one, at his seat near Tamworth. He was the only surviving son of the late Mr. William Phillips Inge, of Thorpe Constantine, by Lady Elizabeth Euphemia, his wife, fourth daughter of John, seventh Earl of Galloway, graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, and was Lord of the Manor, Patron and Rector of Thorpe Constantine.

Anne, Mrs. Webb, widow of Mr. Thomas Webb, of Ledbury, Banker, J.P. and D.L., daughter of Mr. John Thackwell, of Rye Court, county Worcester, and sister of the late distinguished Commander General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., at Ledbury, on the 4th inst., in her 103rd year. This venerable lady, a veritable centenarian, was married seventy-two years ago, and her eldest son, the present Colonel Webb, of the Berrow, J.P. and D.L., is in his seventieth year. At the date of Mrs. Webb's birth, John Wilkes had not long ceased tormenting the House of Commons to allow him to take his seat, and America was still a British Colony.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

Arrangements are being made at the military headquarters in Edinburgh for the forthcoming volunteer review. It is understood that Major-General Macdonald, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Scotland, will be in command of the volunteers on the occasion of the review, and that the Duke of Cambridge will also take part in the proceedings. The troops will be arranged in three divisions—the first commanded by General Sir Archibald Alison, the second by Major-General W. G. Cameron, and the third by Major-General Sir John M'Leod, K.C.B. Each division will consist of four brigades. The Brigadier-Generals have nearly all been appointed. The Queen is expected to arrive at the review-ground from Holyrood Palace shortly after four o'clock, and the march past will probably begin about five, and occupy about an hour and three-quarters. A grand stand is to be erected on the review ground, to accommodate about 5000 spectators.

Earl Brownlow, President of the National Rifle Association Meeting of 1881, has communicated to the Council of the Association his general report on the Wimbledon Meeting. General satisfaction is expressed at all the details of the meeting, and the successful manner in which they were carried out. The general conduct of the camp could not have been better: there have been no complaints of any weight from any of the competitors. It is expected that the receipts will show this year a considerable improvement, owing to the fine weather.

At the Shoburness Camp on the afternoon of Thursday week the whole of the division was inspected by Colonel Hastings, the camp commandant, who complimented the men on their appearance. The first division left camp on Friday, and the second arrived on Saturday.

An inspection on the 4th inst., by General Gough, brought the week's encampment of the 2nd Hants Rifle Volunteers on the Artillery Barracks drill-ground at Clifton to a close. The rank-and-file numbered between 500 and 600, and the inspecting officer was pleased with the smartness and military bearing of the battalion.

The annual official inspection of the 2nd Tower Hamlets Engineer Volunteers took place last Saturday afternoon in the inclosure on the south-east side of Victoria Park. Out of a total strength of 529 men the regiment mustered about 480 of all ranks. The regiment was divided into six companies, the whole being under the command of Colonel Comyn. Colonel Walker, R.E., was the inspecting officer for the occasion. The work consisted of single and double lock bridges, rifle pits connected and detached, field ovens and powder magazines, &c., all which were approved of by the inspecting officer, and pronounced by him to be the best he had ever seen done by a volunteer regiment, while the answers given to his questions by both officers and men were perfectly satisfactory.

Last Saturday afternoon the encampment of the 4th Battalion Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers at Oxley Manor, Wolverhampton, was visited by an assemblage of upwards of 10,000 spectators, to witness the final inspection of the force by the commandant of the district, Colonel Buller. The total number of volunteers on parade was about 1040, and the programme for the afternoon included a series of field movements terminating with a sham fight. At the close of the inspection Colonel Buller addressed the men, expressing his high satisfaction at the manner in which they had gone through their drills.

We are asked by the officers of the South Middlesex to say that, in consequence of the absence of so many members and friends of the regiment from town, the congratulatory dinner to Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Ranelagh, K.C.B., will not take place for the present.

A review took place at Heaton Park, near Manchester, last Saturday, of the regular and volunteer troops of the district. The troops numbered about 5000, and the sham fight, which took place under the direction of Major-General Gordon Cameron, commandant of the northern district, was witnessed by a very large concourse of spectators.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

VA (U.S.).—What your difficulty is in respect of the first prize problem is not clear to us; but, in any case, you have probably seen now our issue of June 23, containing the solution. Your friend's problem can, we think, be solved by way of 1. B to 5th, 1. B to 7th, or 1. B to 8th. If, in reply to any of these moves, Black queens the Pawn, White continues with 2. R to Q 6th (ch), and 3. R to K 5th, or 3. Kt to Kt 5th mates accordingly.

B L (Berlin).—May we remind you of your promise to report the August meeting. We shall be glad to receive some of the games played on the occasion.

J S (Boston).—The so-called "Indian problem" was composed by an Englishman resident in India at the time of its first publication, in 1844.

H H N (Bath).—(1.) The time-limit clause was first introduced in 1833, on the occasion of a match between Harrwitz and Lowenthal, when each player was allowed a quarter of an hour for every move—but that time was not to be exceeded in the consideration of any one move. If, therefore, both players exhausted the full time at their disposal, respectively, the game progressed at the rate of four moves an hour. (2.) The modern practice of allowing an hour to a player for fifteen moves, carrying the time saved in one hour to his credit in the next, is more just, and cannot be fairly described as "slow play" in an important chess-match.

SI (Stepney).—Your card informing us of your purpose to reconstruct your problem has been received. Had you not better let well alone?

CHELTONIAN.—If you will describe the difficulty we shall be pleased to solve it for you, if it is within our power to do so.

D W K (Brighton).—We shall endeavour to hunt up another of the Hermit's Problems for early republication. We are not at all surprised at their popularity.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1950 received from VA (U.S.), and of No. 1945 from W Pooock (Cape Town).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1952 received from B C M S, David and Jonathan, Zero (Woolwich), J H Tamisier and Jennings, and Espanol.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1953 received from H J Grant, F W Humphries, Clara Streeter, Isaac Haigh, Cheltonian, F W Davies, Trial, J Foster (Belton), Lavinia Grove, A Chapman, J A B, B O M S, G A (Borchurch), Espanol, Colbrans, W J Eggleston, L Chappell (Malta), G A Ballingall, T Yousoufian (Constantinople), John Conry, and Zero (Woolwich).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1954 received from Clara Streeter, Lulu, James Dobson, Shadforth, Elsie, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, Jupiter Junior, Nerina, E Elsbury, W J Rudman, R T Kemp, Aaron Harper, B R Wood, O Oswald, D W Kell, S Farrant, R Gray, L Faicon (Antwerp), H K Awdry, M O'Halloran, L L Greenaway, N S Harris, G L Mayne, B Dyke, An Old Hand, T Greenbank, Ben Nevil, H H Hayes, F G Parsloe, J G Anstee, W Hillier, R Jessop, Plevna, T H Holdron, S Lowndes, R Tweddell, F Morris, H Blacklock, Isaac Haigh, Norman Rumbelow, J Alois Schmucke, Sudbury (Suffolk), J H Tamisier, Jennings, St George, Dr F St. Alpha, G A (Borchurch), Smutch, F Johnston, J A B, E Louden, A Chapman, F O N H, E L G (Blackwater), R H Brooks, G A Ballingall, A C (Staines), and J R (Blyth).

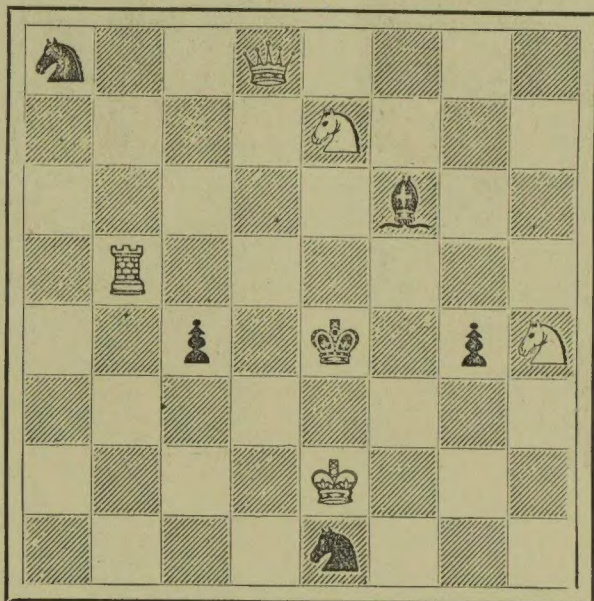
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1953.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Kt to Q Kt 8th. Any move.  
2. Mates accordingly.

## PROBLEM No. 1956.

By J. W. ABBOTT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

One of two Games played between Messrs. E. Thorold and W. Cook at Clifton, in the match between the Birmingham and Bristol and Clifton Chess Clubs.

(Sicilian Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)	WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	11. B to K Kt 5th	R to B 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	12. B to Q B 4th	
Safe enough, but inferior, we think, to 2. Kt to Q B 3rd. Mr. Cook is such a master of the openings that we should have expected from him something smarter than this rather dull <i>debut</i> .			
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	13. R to Q sq	B to Q Kt 2nd
4. Kt takes P	B to Kt 2nd	14. Q takes Q P	Q to K B sq
5. B to K 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q 4th	
6. Kt takes Kt		This tends to simplify the opening, but 6. B to K 3rd is also good.	
7. Castles	Kt P takes Kt	P takes Kt	
8. P to Q R 4th	P to K 3rd		
A waiting move, which commits him to nothing.			
9. Q to Q 6th	Kt to K 2nd	16. B takes P	
10. R to R 3rd	P to K B 4th	17. B takes R	
The advance of this Pawn is premature. White has carefully avoided committing his game to any precise line of attack and Black's tactics should, therefore, have been marked by extreme caution.			
A capital resource. If Black now play 16. R takes Q, White wins easily by 17. P takes R, &c.			
18. B takes P			
19. B takes R			
20. R to Q Kt 3rd			
21. P to K B 3rd			
22. K to R sq			
23. Q R to Q 3rd, and Black resigned.			

A match of a highly interesting character, between the Birmingham Chess Club and the Bristol and Clifton Chess Association, was played at the Imperial Hotel, Clifton, on the Bank Holiday. We are indebted to Mr. Henry Wilkinson, the honorary secretary of the Birmingham Chess Club, for the following report of the match.

As Birmingham had recently drawn with Manchester and beaten Nottingham, great curiosity was aroused as to how its representatives would fare against the great West of England club. The latter had the advantage of playing at home, and got together a very strong team, whilst the Birmingham men were obliged to travel a hundred miles on a Bank Holiday to meet them. Cook, the chief of the Birmingham club, who has this year defeated the Rev. Mr. Ranken at Oxford; Herr Von Zabern, of Manchester; and Mr. Hamel, of Nottingham, succumbed to his old master in Chess, Thorold, and lost the two games he played. Bridgwater, however, defeated the Welsh champion, Pedden. The Rev. T. C. Yananton, president of the Birmingham club, defeated his opponents in both games; and a similar distinction was achieved by Stone, of Birmingham, and Frank, of Clifton. The match ended in a draw, each side scoring thirteen games, so that the return match, to be played at Birmingham in September or October next, will be looked forward to with great interest. The players afterwards dined together, when the president of the Bristol and Clifton association, the Rev. J. Greene, cordially welcomed the visitors to Clifton. The Rev. T. C. Yananton having responded, the Birmingham amateurs left for home by the Scotch express. The following is the full score:—

CLIFTON.	Won.	BIRMINGHAM.	Won.	Drawn.
Thorold, E.	2	Cook, W.	0	0
Pedden, N.	0	Bridgwater, W.	0	1
Vernon, Rev. J. E.	0	Yananton, Rev. T. C.	2	0
Pierpoint, Rev. E.	1	Walton, G. E.	1	0
Rudge, Miss	0	Halford, J.	1	0
Moncrieff, Rev. G. R.	0	Stone, G.	2	0
Berry, W.	0	Wallbank, C.	0	1
Hursant, W.	1	Wildman, F. P.	0	1
Franklin, W.	2	Michael, M.	0	0
Perry, A. T.	1	Hooper, S.	0	1
Tibbitts, Rev. N.	1	Clerie, H.	1	0
Templar, J.	1	Collins, T. A.	1	0
Harding, G.	1	Taylor, W. R.	1	0
Buckle, H.	1	Shorthouse, E.	1	0
	11		11	4

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Jan. 20, 1859) of Mr. Henry Pease, late of Pierremont, Darlington, Durham, who died on May 30 last at No. 23, Finsbury-square, was proved at the Durham district registry on the 21st ult. by Joseph Whitwell Pease, M.P., the nephew, and Henry Fell Pease, the son, the surviving executors, the net personal estate being affirmed to be of the value of upwards of £360,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Mary Pease, £2000 and an annuity of £500 for life, to be reduced to £250 per annum if she marries again; she is also to have the right of residing at his mansion house, Pierremont, with the use of the furniture, plate, pictures, effects, and a carriage and horse for a twelvemonth after his decease; upon trust for his children by his said wife such capital sum as, when invested, will produce £500 per annum; and all the residue of his real and personal estate to his said son, Mr. Henry Fell Pease. The deceased was for eight years, from 1857, member of the House of Commons for South Durham in the Liberal interest.

The will of the late Captain William Smithett was proved at Canterbury on the 18th ultimo under £46,000. The testator, after providing for the servants in his service at the time of his death, and leaving various legacies to near and distant relatives and friends, as also to some of the nautical charities, leaves the remainder of the property to be equally divided between the families of his late brother, Sir Luke Smithett, and his sister, Mrs. W. Peake.

The will (dated May 30, 1877), with two codicils (dated April 24, 1878, and Aug. 19, 1880), of Mr. Osman Ricardo, late of Bromesbury Place, Gloucestershire, and of No. 71, Eaton-place, who died on Jan. 2 last, has been proved by Frank Ricardo, the nephew, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Harriet Ricardo, £1000 and all his furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, horses and carriages absolutely; and for life £2000 per annum, and his mansion house, Bromesbury Place, with the pleasure-grounds and some cottages; upon trust for each of his nieces, Mrs. Ellen Rooke and Mrs. Fanny Fisher, £6666 13s. 4d. Consols for their respective lives, and after their deaths for their daughters; to his butler, Isaac Hernon, if in his service at his decease, an annuity of £100 for life; to Charles Plowman an annuity of £50 for life; to his late schoolmistress, Sarah Hodges, an annuity of £40 for life; and numerous legacies to relatives, friends, and servants. All his manors, messuages, lands, hereditaments, and real estate in the counties of Gloucester and Worcester and elsewhere, subject to the annuities charged thereon, he devises to his said nephew, and he gives him the residue of the personality. The testator empowers his trustees to make a return or allowance to his tenants on account of bad harvests or other causes, as he had previously done. The deceased was for nearly twenty years M.P. for Worcester, and was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Worcestershire, and a magistrate for the counties of Gloucester and Hereford.

The will (dated Aug. 26, 1880) of Mr. Joseph Bravo, late of No. 2, Palace-green, Kensington, who died on May 28 last, was proved on the 29th ult. by Michael Solomon, the sole executor, the personal estate exceeding in value £19,000; but this sum does not, of course, include his property in Jamaica. The testator bequeaths £40,000, and his furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, horses and carriages to his step-daughters, Alice and Ellen Turner; and legacies to his own and his late wife's relatives, servants, and others. His residuary estate is to be held upon trust for the said Michael Solomon and his wife, Adelaide, for their lives, and on the death of the survivor is to be equally divided between King's College Hospital, the British Home for Incurables, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Old Kent-road; University Hospital, the Convent School, Hendon, Middlesex; and the Convent School, St. Leonards, Sussex.

The will (dated Dec. 21, 1876) of Mr. John Edwards, late of No. 5, Hilldrop-crescent, Camden-road, who died on June 7 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by Joseph Benson, jun., George William New, the nephew, and Fenner Lud Flint, the executors, the personal estate amounting to upwards of £19,000. The testator leaves to his said nephew all his freehold, copyhold, and leasehold property, and £2000; to his executors, £25 each; and to John Crossley and Sons' Orphanage, Halifax, £100. As to the residue of the personality, he bequeaths two tenths to the Baptist Building Fund; one tenth to the same fund for Wales; one tenth to the British and Irish Baptist Home Mission for use in the English Department; one tenth to the Yorkshire Baptist Chapel Loan Society; two tenths to the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, for use at the Tabernacle, Newington; and one tenth to the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon for the Stockwell Orphanage. The remaining two tenths are to be again divided into tenths, two of which he gives to the Baptist Missionary Society for use at Rome, one to the same society for use in Norway, two to the Baptist Translation Society, two to the General Baptist Building Fund, two to Mr. Muller for his orphanage at Bristol, and one tenth to the Baptist Tract Society.

The will (dated May 22, 1879) of Mr. Henry Smith, late of Bankfield, Ulverton, Lancashire, who died on May 20 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by William Ormerod Walker, the sole executor, the net personal estate exceeding £5000. The testator gives all his real and personal estate to his son, Henry Gordon Smith, absolutely.

The will (dated Jan. 27, 1871), with four codicils (dated Oct. 31, 1871; Oct. 25, 1872; and May 21 and Aug. 18, 1874), of Sir Richard Hungerford Pollen, Bart., late of Rodbourne, near Chippenham, Wilts, who died on April 8 last, at Bristol, was proved on the 15th ult. by Sir Richard Hungerford Pollen, the son, the sole executor, the net personal estate amounting to nearly £4000.

The will (dated Oct. 28, 1874) of the Right Rev. James Danell, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, who died on June 14 last, was proved on the 8th ult. by the Very Rev. John Crookhall, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under a nominal amount. The testator leaves all his property to the Very Rev. John Crookhall, the Very Rev. John Bamber, and the Very Rev. John Butt.

The will (dated Sept. 16, 1879), with a codicil (dated May 9, 1881), of Dame Caroline Hill, the widow of the late Sir Rowland Hill, late of Bertram House, Hampstead, who died on May 27 last, was proved on the 20th ult. under a nominal sum by Pearson Hill, the son, and Edward Bernard Lewin Hill, the executors. The testatrix bequeaths the view from the Moors, by Copley Fielding, which she won many years ago as an Art-Union Prize, to Mr. Laundry Walters; legacies to her executor, Mr. E. B. L. Hill, and to a servant; and the residue of her property to all her children.

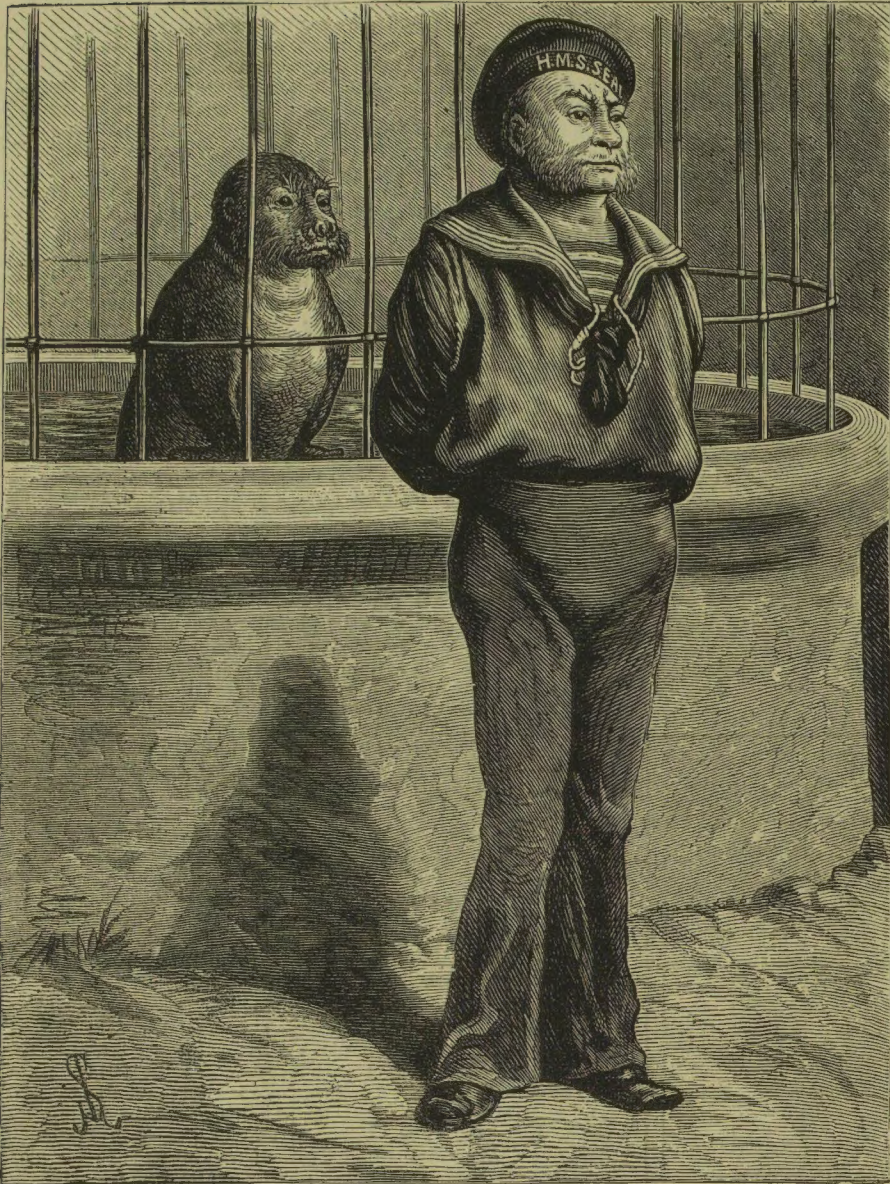
C. G. C.

On Monday the Ruabon Horticultural and Industrial Society held their annual exhibition in Wynnstey Park, through the kindness of Sir Watkin W. Wynn, Bart., M.P., president of the society. The prizes were distributed by Miss Wynn. This is the eighth annual exhibition, and it has been exceedingly successful, the competitions being keen.



ODD SKETCHES AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

SEE PAGE 158.



MESSMATES.



"BIRDS OF A FEATHER."



"LIKE MASTER LIKE MAN."



WOOL-GATHERERS.